had been fixed;* that those who elect the Judicial line should serve for a short period as Registrars to the best District Judges, and thus learn all the routine and administrative work of a Judge's office; that they should then come to Calcutta and attend the sittings of the High Court and learn how court business is conducted by the best Judges and Counsel; and that after this they should be appointed Assistant Judges, and subsequently Subordinate Judges, before they could be regarded as qualified for the post of District Judge. The adoption of these proposals would have involved either (1) an increase in the numerical strength of the Civil Service, or (2) a reduction in the number of Civilians available for the work on which they are at present employed, and with regard to which the service will henceforth be recruited. Neither of these alternatives was practicable, and the Lieutenant-Governor was therefore unable to recommend the suggestions made by the Hon'ble Judges for the consideration of the Government of India.

* Between the 10th and 12th years.

4. Bearing in mind that it had already been decided that the early period of a Civilian's career should in future be regarded as one of special training for the superior posts which he would afterwards be called on to fill, the Lieutenant-Governor submitted the following proposals for the consideration of the Government of India.

(*a*) that all Covenanted Civil officers should be invested at the end of five years' service with the powers of a Moonsif, without reference to the branch of the service which they intend to select; and that they should exercise such powers in addition to the powers with which they are vested as magisterial officers.

(*b*) that all Covenanted Civilians should be called on to elect between the Executive and Judicial branches of the service after nine years instead of, as at present, at some period between the 10th and 12th year of service.

(*c*) that officers electing the Judicial branch should, on making their election, be relieved, as far as possible, of executive duties, and be invested with the powers of a Subordinate Judge, and also with the power to hear criminal appeals under section 266 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

5. The increase in the litigation of the country affords ample civil judicial work for Covenanted officers without any diminution being made in the number of Moonsifs; and the adoption of the first proposal would, it was felt, also enable Government, when necessary, to depute Civilians for the decision of rent suits to any part of the country where agrarian disputes might be rife, and where the presence of a Covenanted officer exercising the powers of a Magistrate and a Civil Court would be of great service in checking agitation. It seemed to the Lieutenant-Governor that these proposals added a link now missing in the judicial training of Civil Servants; they made a number of officers available to assist in disposing of the civil litigation of the country, and they did so without involving any additional expense, except what might prove to be necessary in supplying them with ministerial officers when employed in trying civil actions; they also appeared to secure to a great extent the object in view, viz. the improvement in the training of young Covenanted officers electing the Judicial branch of the service.

6. The Government of India have been pleased to approve the Lieutenant-Governor's proposals, on the understanding that the scheme is to be regarded as open to reconsideration, if necessary, on the settlement of the general question, at present under consideration, of the strength, organization, and recruitment of the Bengal Civil Service. Steps will be taken in communication with the Hon'ble Judges of the High Court to give immediate effect to these proposals, and the necessary notification investing officers concerned with judicial powers will be shortly notified in the Gazette.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

HORACE A. COCKERELL,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

RULES FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF CHARITABLE HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

MEDICAL & MUNICIPAL DEPT.—MEDICAL—No. 1064.

Calcutta, the 6th September 1881.

From—H. M. KISCH, ESQ., Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal,
To—The Surgeon-General, Bengal.

WITH reference to your letter No. 3245, dated the 26th August 1880, I am directed to forward the accompanying copy of revised rules for the management of charitable hospitals and dispensaries which have been approved by the Lieutenant-Governor, and to request that they may be substituted for the rules which form Section I of the Dispensary Manual, and that they may be brought into force at once.

2. With reference to Rule IV, in which it is laid down that the pay to which a medical subordinate is entitled for the charge of a dispensary is the pay of his grade in the public service, I am to say that the rule should not be applied so as to affect injuriously the salary of any present incumbent of a dispensary charge who has passed the departmental examinations to which he is liable, and whose qualifications and conduct are considered by you to be satisfactory.

3. With regard to the enquiry made in paragraph 4 of your letter, whether, on the amendment of the rules, a systematic re-classification of dispensaries should be made, I am desired to say that the existing dispensaries will all fall without difficulty under the new classes, but a classified list of all the dispensaries in the province should be prepared and submitted for record as soon as possible.

4. In reply to paragraph 5 of your letter, in which you request orders regarding the payment of the allowance for English qualification to a Hospital Assistant attached to a dispensary, I am to say that, when the contribution of the dispensary is fixed at a definite sum, no difficulty can arise. When the contribution of the dispensary is fixed at a proportion of the salary of the Hospital Assistant, the salary should be taken as including any allowance for English to which he may be entitled. With regard to present incumbents of dispensary charges, to whom Rule IV may not be applied, I am to say that if in any case the consolidated salary attached to the dispensary exceeds the grade pay and English allowance of the Hospital Assistant, he should not be granted the allowance in addition to his consolidated salary.

RULES FOR THE GRANT OF GOVERNMENT AID TO CHARITABLE HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES IN THE LOWER PROVINCES OF BENGAL.

THE following are the Rules under which in future Government aid and supervision will be given to dispensaries and small charitable hospitals :—

Rule I.—Dispensaries and small charitable hospitals will be divided into three classes :—

CLASS I will comprise all such institutions as may be independent of money aid from Government in any form.

1. The proprietors or managers of a dispensary in Class I will appoint their own medical officer, subject to the following conditions :—(1) that he be a duly qualified medical man, licensed or certified by a recognized medical college or school, the license or diploma being examined and approved by the Surgeon-General; (2) that he be not a dismissed servant of Government, or disqualified for his duties by age, infirmity, or character; (3) that in the event of his conduct or qualifications being at any time considered unsatisfactory by Government, he be removed from his charge on the requisition of Government. In the case, however, of a dispensary at the head-quarters of a subdivision or other station, at which the residence of a Government Medical Officer may be necessary or desirable, the right to appoint the medical officer will rest with Government if the proprietors or managers of the dispensary are relieved of the whole or any portion of the medical officer's salary

in consideration of his performing the duties connected with the sub-division or station.

2. The services of a Government medical officer will be allowed, so long as one may be available, to any dispensary in Class I, on the following conditions:—(1) that the dispensary shall continue to be a *bonâ fide* charity—that is, shall confer a reasonable amount of benefit on the sick-poor of its neighbourhood; (2) that in the event of the medical officer becoming entitled on promotion to a higher salary than he has received, the higher salary be paid from dispensary funds, and the Government be not called on to replace the officer by one entitled only to the lower salary; (3) that in the event of the medical officer's conduct or qualifications being condemned as unsatisfactory in the Medical Department, he shall be removed under the orders of Government if he be an Assistant Surgeon, or of the Surgeon-General if he be a Hospital Assistant.

3. Subject to the foregoing conditions, a dispensary in class I will be allowed to receive medicines, instruments, &c., from the Government Stores at cost price,* provided that there be only one requisition annually, and it be submitted to the Civil Surgeon in time for incorporation in his district indent and to be checked by him and by the Surgeon-General.

* Cost price includes the percentage fixed from time to time by Government to cover expenditure on supervision and other charges of the Medical Store Department.

4. Such books and forms as may be necessary for the records and returns required by the Medical Department will be provided by Government free of cost. All such records will be open to inspection by the Civil Surgeon, and all returns and accounts of expenditure and income required by the Medical Department must be submitted by the dates on which they are due.

5. Dispensaries of Class I will be subject to inspection by the medical officers appointed by Government for that purpose.

CLASS II will comprise all dispensaries which receive money aid from Government in any form, whether as salary or otherwise.

1. The amount of the Government contribution may be determined and changed from time to time by Government. The medical officer will be appointed by Government or the Surgeon-General, according as he may be an Assistant Surgeon or Hospital Assistant. The grade of officer will be determined by Government, and will be altered from time to time as may be found necessary, and the officer will be liable to removal under the orders of Government if he be an Assistant Surgeon, or under the orders of the Surgeon-General if he be a Hospital Assistant.

2. Government aid to a dispensary of this class will be conditional on the observance of due economy in the use of the dispensary funds. The Surgeon-General will bring to the notice of Government any instance in which he considers that such economy is not observed.

3. In the event of the medical officer of a dispensary in Class II becoming entitled on promotion to increased pay, the dispensary funds will, so long as the medical officer remains attached to the institution, pay the same proportion of the increased salary that they paid of the lower salary. The Dispensary Committee may, however, apply to have the medical officer replaced by one of a lower grade, and it will rest with Government to decide whether the request shall be complied with.

4. Medicines and instruments will be supplied to dispensaries of Class II at cost price on the conditions laid down for dispensaries of Class I.

5. The books and forms required for the returns of the Medical Department will be supplied by Government free of cost.

6. Dispensaries of Class II will be inspected by the appointed officers of Government.

CLASS III will comprise hospitals and dispensaries supported entirely by Government, and those to which it may be desirable to afford aid of a kind not provided for by the foregoing rules.

These dispensaries will be conducted under special rules and orders to be laid down from time to time as circumstances may require.

Rule II.—Any proposal for the establishment or change of status of a dispensary must be submitted to Government with a statement of the condi-

tions and terms proposed; and in the case of a dispensary under class I or class II the proposal must, except in the case of a dispensary vested in a municipality, be accompanied by a guarantee bond from the intending supporters in the form given in Appendix A. On receipt of the proposal, Government will determine whether the dispensary shall be established or its status be changed, and may reject, accept, or modify the conditions proposed. Government reserves its right to withdraw its sanction and support in the event of a dispensary not continuing to serve adequately the purposes of a public charity, or its continuance appearing otherwise undesirable.

Rule III.—From all dispensaries sanctioned by Government, and inspected by Government officers, returns and accounts of income and expenditure must be furnished, whether the dispensaries are managed by private persons, by municipalities, or otherwise. From dispensaries in class I annual accounts and monthly returns of sick are required: all other dispensaries must furnish monthly accounts and monthly returns.

Rule IV.—The pay to which a medical subordinate is entitled for the charge of a dispensary is the pay of his grade in the public service. Government will determine in each case the class of medical officer to be appointed to a dispensary, and will from time to time make such changes in the class of officer as the working of the dispensary or the exigencies of the public service may require.

In the case of a dispensary in class I, the manager or managers are at liberty to increase the pay of their medical officer if they desire to do so, but in no case can any alteration be permitted, without the previous sanction of Government, in the emoluments of any officer appointed to the charge of a dispensary which receives money aid in any form from Government.

Rule V.—Government officers appointed to the charge of dispensaries under these rules will retain a right to pension, but the amount of pension of each officer will be determined by the salary which from his grade and qualifications he was entitled to draw in the Government service, without reference to any additional payments made by the managers of the dispensary.

Rule VI.—All dispensaries recognized by Government, and included in any of the classes defined above, are subject to inspection and supervision by the Civil Surgeon.

Rule VII.—The management of dispensaries in class I will be vested in the chief supporters, the municipality, or a committee, as may be determined by Government in each case.

For dispensaries in class II committees will be appointed, and ordinarily, but not necessarily, for dispensaries in class III. The District Magistrate will exercise supervision over all dispensaries recognized by Government, and will be president of all the dispensary committees in his district. The Divisional Commissioner may attend and vote at any Dispensary Committee in his division, and when he does so he shall preside at the meeting.

Rule VIII.—The salaries or part salaries of Government medical officers which are due from dispensaries must be paid for each month, on or before the 15th day of the following month. If payment is not made as above, the Collector is authorized to advance the amount due, and will be responsible for its prompt recovery.

Rule IX.—Dispensaries under classes I and II, which pay for their own medicines, have the option of obtaining them from Government stores or private vendors. In either case the indents of the medical officer must be checked by the Civil Surgeon, and the medicines if obtained from a private vendor must also be approved by the Civil Surgeon. Medicines supplied from the Government stores to dispensaries will ordinarily be confined to the articles specified in the list given in the appendix to the Dispensary Manual; but it will be in the discretion of the Surgeon-General to sanction or disallow any demands.

Rule X.— Payment due to the Government Medical Store Department for medicines, &c., must be made within a month of the receipt of the account at the dispensary.

Rule XI.—The annual indent for stores must be submitted on the date fixed by the Civil Surgeon, to enable him to submit the combined indent for his district on the date appointed by Government. Indents delayed beyond the date fixed will not be passed for supply from the Government stores.

APPENDIX A.—FORM OF GUARANTEE.

KNOW all men by these presents that We

are held and firmly bound to the Secretary of State for India in Council in the sum of one thousand rupees to be paid to him, his successors or assigns, for which payment to be well and truly made we bind ourselves and each of us and the heirs executors administrators and representatives of us and each of us and of every of them, jointly and severally, firmly by these presents, sealed with our seals, dated this
day of one thousand eight hundred and

Whereas a dispensary has been established at
and the Government of Bengal has been requested to aid the same as a Dispensary of the class pursuant to the revised rules for the grant of Government aid to Charitable Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Lower Provinces of Bengal, which the said Government of Bengal has consented to do upon security being given that the local income from private subscriptions of the said Dispensary shall amount to not less than rupees per mensem, and the above bounden

thereupon agreed to execute the above written Bond or Obligation subject to the condition hereafter contained. Now, the condition of the above written Bond or Obligation is such that if the local income from private subscriptions of the said Dispensary shall amount to not less than the sum of rupees per mensem, or if in case the said local income shall be less than that sum, the above bounden

or one of them, their or one of their heirs, executors, administrators or representatives, do and shall monthly and every month pay to the Committee of Management or Treasurer, or other officers or officer of the said Dispensary for the time being authorized to receive the income thereof, such a sum of money as with the said private subscriptions will cause the said local income to amount to not less than the sum of
rupees per mensem; and if the said

or one of them, their or one of their heirs, executors, administrators or representatives, do and shall from time to time and at all times hereafter save harmless and keep indemnified the said Secretary of State for India in Council and his successors and assigns and his and their officers and servants and their and every of their estate and effects whatsoever from and against all losses and expenses which shall or may be paid, suffered, sustained or incurred by him or them for or by reason or on account of any deficiency or falling off of the said local income of the said Dispensary whereby it shall be reduced below the monthly sum of rupees: Then the above written Bond or Obligation shall be void, otherwise the same shall be and remain in full force and virtue.

Provided that the above bounden
or one of them, their or one of their heirs, executors, administrators or representatives desiring at any time hereafter to be released from the above written Bond or Obligation, may with the consent of the Government of Bengal withdraw, on giving notice of such desire to the said Government of Bengal through the local Magistrate or Commissioner, and to other parties to this Bond (if any), three months beforehand.

WORKS OF PUBLIC UTILITY CONSTRUCTED BY PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS IN BENGAL DURING THE YEAR 1880.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—MIS. PUB. IMPROVEMENTS.

Calcutta, the 31st August 1881.

No. 1637MPI.

WORKS OF PUBLIC UTILITY CONSTRUCTED IN 1880.

READ—

Statements of works of public utility constructed by private individuals in the several districts in Bengal during the year 1880.

Read again—

Statements for similar works constructed during 1879 and the Resolution thereon.

REMARKS.—The following works of public utility were constructed by private individuals in 1880 :—

		Number of works.	Cost. Rs.	A.	P.
(*a.*)	Inns or serais	3	4,800	0	0
(*b.*)	Roads	10	10,790	0	0
(*c.*)	Bridges	18	39,625	6	9
(*d.*)	Embankments or Bunds	3	1,246	1	11
(*e.*)	Tanks	148	1,65,848	3	6
(*f.*)	Wells	51	18,409	2	9
(*g.*)	Masonry ghats	4	3,480	0	0
(*h.*)	Petty works costing less than Rs. 200 each		28,536	6	0

2. The total number of works, costing more than Rs. 200 each, which were constructed during the year under review, and the total amounts contributed for them as compared with those of the previous year, are shown below :—

YEAR.	Number of works costing between Rs. 200 and Rs. 500.	Number of works costing more than Rs. 500.	Total number of works costing more than Rs. 200.	Cost of works over Rs. 200.	Add cost of petty works under Rs. 200.	Total contributions.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1879	187	90	277	1,91,368	56,306	2,47,674
1880	143	94	237	2,44,109	28,536	2,72,645

3. The number of works carried out in each district and the amount contributed for their construction were as below :—

Name of district.	Number of works.	Total cost. Rs.
Burdwan	2	1,200
Bankoora	3	2,800
Beerbhoom	6	3,405
Midnapore	14	6,362
Hooghly	12	13,843
24-Pergunnahs	11	8,500
Nuddea	12	20,362
Jessore	8	3,075
Moorshedabad	1	1,005
Rajshahye	23	19,166
Bogra	12	7,011
Rungpore	5	35,750
Julpigoree	16	9,421
Dacca	2	550
Furreedpore	1	550
Backergunge	3	2,400
Mymensingh	8	8,365
Chittagong	1	800
Noakholly	1	200
Patna	11	4,328
Shahabad	13	4,730
Mozufferpore	4	1,200
Durbhunga	1	2,000
Sarun	6	61,400
Chumparun	3	1,100
Monghyr	15	3,900
Bhagulpore	12	5,391

Name of district.		Number of work.		Total cost.
				Rs.
Purneah	...	4	...	1,451
Maldah	...	1	...	2,000
Cuttack	...	1	...	1,030
Pooree	...	1	...	800
Balasore	...	10	...	5,626
Hazaribagh	...	1	...	200
Lohardugga	...	5	...	1,375
Manbhoom	...	3	...	970
Singbhoom	...	5	...	1,840
	Total	237	...	2,44,108

4. *Inns or Serais.*—Of the sum of Rs. 4,800 expended on these works, Baboo Jadu Nath Mullick of Calcutta contributed Rs. 2,500 for the erection of a shed for pilgrims in front of the temple of Juggernath at Mohesh, and Baboos Girdharry Singh and Durga Dutt Singh of Durbhunga gave Rs. 2,000 for a serai at Mudhubunny.

Roads.—Of the Rs. 10,700 contributed for works under this head, Baboo Annada Proshad Kunda of Hooghly gave Rs. 6,500 for the construction of a metalled road from Mohiary to Sibpore.

Bridges.—The contributions under this head amounted to Rs. 39,625. Of this Rs. 30,000 was contributed by Baboo Nobin Chunder Roy Chowdry of Rungpore for an iron bridge over the river Alaikuri in that district, and Rs. 8,575 were expended by the Court of Wards on behalf of the minor Maharajah of Cooch Behar on the construction of a central emigration road, 15 bridges and culverts.

Embankments or Bunds.—Rs. 1,246 were contributed for these works. Of this amount Rs. 846 were given by the Court of Wards on behalf of the minor Maharajah of Cooch Behar for the construction of a bund with sluice gate at Shealgaji in Malkadoha.

Tanks.—The amount of contributions for works under this head is Rs. 1,65,848. Of this Rs. 60,000 was contributed by Baboo Goburdhun Das of Sarun, Rs. 9,000 by Baboo Sribash Dutta of Nuddea, Rs. 5,500 by Hurdoyal Ghose of Mymensingh, and Rs. 3,000 each by Baboos Ram Sunder Pal of Nalhati, and Chundi Churn Dutta of Nuddea.

Wells.—Of the Rs. 18,409 contributed for these works, Rs. 4,000 were given by Tincouri Bagchee of Rungpore for the construction of a pucka well at Golab Bagh fair.

Masonry Ghats.—Rs. 3,480 were contributed for these works. Of this sum Rs. 1,005 were given by Baboo Bissonath Haldar of Lalbagh for a bathing ghât at Lalbagh.

RESOLUTION.—The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to find that such numerous voluntary contributions continue to be made by native gentlemen for works of public utility, and it affords him much pleasure to acknowledge their disinterested liberality.

2. Letters of acknowledgment will be forwarded by Government to those who have constructed important works. The contributors of works costing Rs. 500 and under will receive an acknowledgment as usual from the Commissioner or Magistrate of the Division.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution and of the statement be forwarded to the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, and to all Commissioners of Divisions, to the Commissioner of Chota Nagpore, and to all Superintending Engineers of Public Works Circles in Bengal for information.

Ordered also that a copy of this Resolution and of the statement be forwarded to the Revenue and Judicial Departments of this Government for information.

Ordered also that this Resolution and the statement be published in the Supplement of the *Calcutta Gazette* for general information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

S. T. TREVOR, *Lieut.-Col.*, R.E.,

Joint-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
P. W. Dept.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,—BENGAL.

Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

The 31st August 1881.

Notification.—The following statement of works of public utility, constructed by private individuals in the several districts of the Burdwan and other Divisions in Bengal during the year 1880, is published for general information :—

Division.	Districts.	Names of individuals by whom constructed.	Description of work.	Place where constructed.	Cost.	Total of district.
	BENGAL.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
	Western Districts.					
Burdwan	Burdwan	Drassa Moirance	Digging a tank	Maldanga in police-station Raneegunge.	700 0 0	
		Tarak Roy	Ditto	Kuljhor in ditto	500 0 0	1,200 0 0
	Bankoora	Bacharam Ghose	A tank	Dhadkadanga in out-post Simlapal.	1,200 0 0	
		Madhu Sudan Ghose	Ditto	Shampore in ditto	600 0 0	
		Ram Narain Chuckerbutty	Ditto	On the Ondah road in Ondah police-station.	1,000 0 0	2,800 0 0
	Beerbhoom	Ashutosh Roy	One tank, 5 bighas in area.	Narogee, police-station Sooree.	1,400 0 0	
		Nudairchand Shadhoo	One do., 4 do. in do.	Shargorebhanga, police-station Doobrajpore.	1,000 0 0	
		Gaganpal and others	One do., 3 do. in do.	Tangsooli, police-station Sooree.	305 0 0	
		Shyam Mandal	One do., 1 bigha in do.	Nobogram, ditto	300 0 0	
		Atal Mundal	Ditto ditto	Ditto, ditto	200 0 0	
		Shier Joma Khan	One bund, 1 bigha in area.	Bherapathur, ditto	200 0 0	
		Works costing less than Rs. 200.	.....	.....	100 0 0	3,505 0 0
Burdwan.	Midnapore	Radha Moni Giri	Re-excavating a tank	Hatoon Shai	256 0 0	
		Sree Motya Golap Priya Dai	A new tank	Ganoogram, pergunnah Khatnagur.	700 0 0	
		Kasiram Dass	Ditto	Ashte, ditto	400 0 0	
		Narain Prosteao Bera	Constructing a bund from Sutahata to Anantapore, one mile distant.	From Sootahata to Anantapore.	200 0 0	
		Tara Prosteao Naik	Digging a tank	Gargram in Aranganagur	200 0 0	
		Shonatan Shaie	Ditto	Jhtyabari, pergunnah Kushahijhee.	225 0 0	
		Sree Motya Anandamai Dai	Ditto	Paharpore	350 0 0	
		Bidiadhar Dass	Ditto	Negnan in pergunnah Sipur.	250 0 0	
		Pitoo Dass	Ditto	Sipur ditto	250 0 0	
		Gobardhan Dhara	Ditto	Rampur	300 0 0	
		Gobardhan Sain	Ditto	Ahunpur, pergunnah Chandrakona.	631 15 0	
		Ram Moindra	Ditto	Bindabunpore in ditto	800 0 0	
		Saryakumar Roy	Ditto	Dessur in ditto	600 0 0	
		Shib Chundra Chowdhury & Mohendra Nath Chowdhury.	A pucca ghat on the bank of Silabati river.	Gossain bazar on the north side of Ghattal.	1,200 0 0	
		Works costing less than Rs. 200 each.	.....	.....	555 0 0	6,917 15
	Hooghly	Baboo Judu Nath Mullick of Calcutta.	Erecting a portico for pilgrims to rest in.	In front of the temple of Juggurnath at Mohesh.	2,500 0 0	
		Syed Akhoonjee of Haoor	Digging a tank	Haoor	700 0 0	
		Baboo Joykristo Mookerjee of Ooterpara.	Ditto	By the side of the Boidabatty road near Pursuttampore village.	300 0 0	
		Baboo Chunderkanta Mookerjee of Janai.	Ditto	Heraydoho	690 0 0	
		Baboo Dwarka Nath Mookerjee of Goroolgacha.	Ditto	Goroolgacha	649 0 0	
		Baboo Gopal Chunder Chatterjee.	A tank	Howrah	300 0 0	
		Baboo Thakoor Khan	Ditto	Batra	250 0 0	
		,, Ram Madhab Mundle	Ditto	Ditto	400 0 0	
		,, Motilal Jannah	Ditto	Kotrah	1,120 0 0	
		,, Kedar Nath Mundal	Ditto	Halgachee	234 0 0	
		Mothur Bhooish	Ditto	Sooree khal	200 0 0	
		Annada Proshad Kunda	A pucca road	From Mohiary to the jurisdiction of Seebpore.	6,500 0 0	
		Works costing less than Rs. 200.	.....	.....	15 0 0	13,858 0 0
				Total of Burdwan Division	.....	28,280 15 0

Division.	Districts.	Names of individuals by whom constructed.	Description of work.	Place where constructed.	Cost.	Total of districts.
	BENGAL.				Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P.
	Central Districts.			Brought forward ...	.....	
Presidency.	24-Pergunnahs.	Ram Chunder Bangal Gwalla of Kirtipore.	A kutcha road, 3 miles	Nawapara to Parabaria in Baraset sub-division.	300 0 0	
		Derastulla Mundel of Champatolla.	Ditto, 4 miles	Gosaipore to Haraa road in Baraset sub-division.	600 0 0	
		Nil Ruttun Mondul of Bowali	One tank	Barrisa in Talligunge police-station.	400 0 0	
		Bussir Mulla of Poora ...	Ditto	Poora in Baduria police-station.	200 0 0	
		Kali Churn Sirkar	Ditto	Bramorajpore in Satkhera	1,200 0 0	
		Gopal Sirdar	Ditto	Raila in Kalaroa police-station.	200 0 0	
		Bukhshoo Mulla	Ditto	Kaligunge in Kaligunge police station.	1,000 0 0	
		Surja Kumar Bhuttacharji ...	Ditto	Sakhnathpore in Kaligunge police-station.	500 0 0	
		Jodhistir Mondul	Ditto	Parsamari in Assasooni ...	300 0 0	
		Ram Sunder Pal of Nalhati...	Ditto, re-digging...	Talpookharia in Naihati police-station.	3,000 0 0	
		Bani Madhub Chatterjee of Baraset.	Ditto	Boralia in Barasat ...	800 0 0	
		Works costing less than Rs. 200.	.....	.....	150 0 0	
						8,650 0 0
	Nuddea ...	Denonath Paramanik... ...	A tank	Ektarpore in Khoksa outpost.	800 0 0	
		Indro Narayan Biswas ...	Ditto	Khajurbari in Khoksa outpost.	400 0 0	
		Muniruddi Mundul	Ditto	Dhatakhoolia in Bhodalia	500 0 0	
		Mohesh Chunder Malakar ...	Ditto	Boalia in Kaloopole ...	1,000 0 0	
		Nuffur Chunder Pal	Ditto	Mitapore in Ranaghât ...	1,000 0 0	
		Issun Biswas	Ditto	Pautkhali ditto ...	950 0 0	
		Meher Tarapdar	Ditto	Hautabaugha ditto ...	2,000 0 0	
		Chandi Churn Dutt	Ditto	Havipore ditto ...	3,000 0 0	
		Sribash Dutta	Ditto	Ditto ditto ...	9,000 0 0	
		Shuntosh Mundul and Misser Mundul.	Re-excavation of a tank.	Between Raghobpore and Panpore.	700 0 0	
		Brindabun Das Baisnub ...	Ditto	Mitapore in Ranaghât ...	800 0 0	
		Nitu Mundul	Ditto	Sunderpore in Gopalnagore	212 10 6	
		Works costing less than Rs. 200.	.....	.....	150 0 0	
						20,512 10 6
	Jessore ...	Akur Paramanik	One road	Madipore sudder station...	300 0 0	
		Dinonath Kar	Tank	Dobakula in sudder sub-division.	475 0 0	
		Bishu Mundul	Ditto	Pariah in sudder sub-division.	400 0 0	
		Akar Paramanik	Ditto	Mudhupore in sudder sub-division.	400 0 0	
		Ditto	Ditto	Mudhupore in sudder sub-division.	400 0 0	
		Menaz Biswas	Ditto	Miaran in sudder sub-division.	300 0 0	
		Sagur Mundul	Ditto	Indra in sudder sub-division.	300 0 0	
		Brojo Sundari Debia	Ditto	Shibnagore village in sudder sub-division.	500 0 0	
		Works costing less than Rs. 200.	.....	.....	1,195 0 0	
						4,270 0 0
	Moorshedabad	Bissanath Haldar of Lalbagh	A pucca bathing ghât.	Lalbagh, thana Shanogore	1,005 0 0	
						1,005 0 0
				Total of Presidency Division ...	.....	34,437 10 6
Rajshahye and Cooch Behar.	Rajshahye ...	Byragee Mirdha	Tank	Tokeepore, police-station Bagmara.	700 0 0	
		Arup Mandal	Ditto	Dhopaipore, police-station Nowgong.	1,000 0 0	
		Beeramdee Surdar	Ditto	Ditto ditto ...	2,500 0 0	
		Jharoo Mandal	Ditto	Sulkha, ditto ...	1,000 0 0	
		Sreedhur Ghose	Ditto	Talai Koodlapara, police-station Godagaree.	800 0 0	
		Dasur Sheik	Ditto	Palsa, ditto ...	700 0 0	
		Bohur Sheik	Ditto	Ditto ditto ...	500 0 0	
		Syed Mandal	Ditto	Bramundanga, ditto ...	450 0 0	
		Katoo Pramanick	Ditto	Ramsara, Kazeepore, police-station Nattore.	500 0 0	
		Ram Kristo Mandal	Ditto	Naraupara, police-station Nattore.	500 0 0	
		Habul Pramanick	Ditto	Masinda, police-station Singrah.	800 0 0	
		Kheshub Chunder Chakerbutty	Ditto	Kalam, police-station Singrah.	1,000 0 0	
				Carried over ...	11,050 0 0	.....

Division.	Districts.	Names of individuals by whom constructed.	Description of work.	Place where constructed.	Cost.	Total of districts.
	BENGAL.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
	Central Districts—concld.			Brought forward ...	11,050 0 0	
Rajshahye and Cooch Behar—*concluded.*	Rajshahye—*concluded.*	Ramdu Pramanick	Tank	Gunguna, police-station Singrah.	900 0 0	
		Babun Mandal	Ditto	Bankissore, police-station Tanare.	300 0 0	
		Jadub Pramanick	Ditto	Singsara, police-station Panchoopore.	400 0 0	
		Sonatun Pramanick	Ditto	Nuldighee, ditto ...	1,150 0 0	
		Hurry Pramanick	Ditto	Kistopore, ditto ...	805 0 0	
		Nasso Pramanick	Ditto	Kochoea, ditto ...	650 0 0	
		Gazee Mandal	Ditto	Sameboor, ditto ...	900 0 0	
		Bochun Fakeer	Ditto	Rajapore, ditto ...	911 0 0	
		Bazeetoolla Mirdha	Ditto	Kybara, police-station Mandah	1,000 0 0	
		Hadatoolla Mandal	Ditto	Peerpore, ditto ...	400 0 0	
		Bykont Nath Mandal... ...	Ditto	Kurkara	700 0 0	19,166 0 0
	Bogra ...	Asek Mamood Hazi	Ditto ...	Aria, police-station Bogra	500 0 0	
		Ram Narian Chaki	Ditto	Ditto ditto ...	375 0 0	
		Sooltan Mandal	Ditto	Shahapore, police-station Bogra.	275 0 0	
		Bodi Sarkar	Ditto	Mirzapore, police-station Sherepore.	500 0 0	
		Ramkoomar Tantra	Ditto	Palarja, police-station Khettal.	461 0 0	
		Amanu Sarkar	Ditto	Barail, ditto ...	486 10 0	
		Sooja Akanda	Ditto	Ditto ditto ...	464 0 0	
		Jamrudi Mandal	Ditto	Benai, ditto ...	400 0 0	
		Goodra Mandal	Ditto	Boonpore, police-station Panchbibee.	1,300 0 0	
		Felan Sarkar	Ditto	Paralia, ditto ...	300 0 0	
		Hazee Mahomed Mandal ...	Ditto	Mooradpore, ditto ...	1,350 0 0	
		Milon Khan	Ditto	Mathaigram, police-station Adamdighee.	600 0 0	7,011 10 0
	Rungpore ...	Bhoot Nath Surma	Ditto	Rabaitari, police-station Barobaree.	800 0 0	
		Brojo Nath Surma	Ditto	Barobhitta, ditto ...	700 0 0	
		Nobin Chunder Roy Chowdury	Iron bridge ...	On the river Alaikuri, police-station Rungpore.	30,000 0 0	
		Alapoo Dalal	Road ...	Nuzur Roypore	250 0 0	
		Tin Couri Bagchee	Pucca well ...	Golap bagh fair	4,000 0 0	35,750 0 0
	Julpigoree...	Court of wards on behalf of the minor Maharajah of Cooch Behar.	Construction of a bund with sluice gate.	Shealguji in Malkadoha, Chakla Boda.	846 1 11	
		Ditto ditto ...	Construction of Central Emigration road, 15 bridges and culverts.	In Boda Chakla	8,575 6 9	9,421 8 8
				Total of Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division ...	.....	71,349 2 8
	Eastern Districts.					
Dacca.	Dacca ...	Shadullah ...	Tank	Chur Belabo station Rajpoora.	300 0 0	
		Amir Khan	Ditto	Ditto ditto ...	250 0 0	
		Works costing less than Rs. 200.	.....	.....	100 0 0	650 0 0
	Furreedpore	Shoshi Bhoosun Mookerjee ...	Ditto	Kalamudha in Deorah ...	550 0 0	
		Works costing less than Rs. 200.	.....	.....	92 0 0	642 0 0
	Backergunge	Nawab Khajeh Ahsunollah ...	Road, 1 mile in length.	Falgharee station to Golsakhally.	1,200 0 0	
		Mr. E. Brown	Road, 2 miles in length.	Borropaika to Mollapara station, Gour Nuddee.	600 0 0	
		Rajluckhy Debea	Pucka ghât on a tank.	Perozepore sub-division head-quarters.	600 0 0	2,400 0 0
	Mymensingh	Ramprosad Das	Tank	Shabazpore	600 0 0	
		Haronath Pal	Ditto	Doobail	515 0 0	
		Kadir Sheik	Ditto	Nundohapara	400 0 0	
				Carried over ...	1,515 0 0	

Division.	Districts.	Names of individuals by whom constructed.	Description of work.	Place where constructed.	Cost.	Total of districts.
	BENGAL.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
	Eastern Districts—concld.			Brought forward ...	1,515 0 0	
Dacca—concld.	Mymensingh—concld.	Jatra Sheik	Tank	Japrabaze	300 0 0	
		Sadis Sheik	Ditto	Sundip	250 0 0	
		Joymoni Jolain	Ditto	Karimgunge	300 0 0	
		Hurdoyal Ghose	Ditto	Batramudhu ...	5,500 0 0	
		Opendro Mohun Chowdhry ...	Road, ½ a mile in length.	Nagorepore to Boblapara...	500 0 0	
						8,365 0 0
				TOTAL OF DACCA DIVISION ...	.....	12,057 0 0
Chittagong.	Chittagong ..	Azgar Ali, zemindar... ...	Pucca bridge ...	Seetah Zhurna	800 0 0	
		Works costing less than Rs. 200.	.....	....	295 0 0	
						1,095 0 0
	Noakhally ...	Srimoti Beoola	Road	Sagkhali	200 0 0	
						200 0 0
				TOTAL OF CHITTAGONG DIVISION ...	.....	1,295 0 0
	BEHAR.					
Patna.	Patna ...	Kallyan Mahton	A pucca well ...	Durjan Chak	201 0 0	
		Bhoop Narian	Ditto	Biddapore	301 0 0	
		Motee Ram	Ditto	Pandarak	201 0 0	
		Gangadhur Marwaree ...	Ditto	Mokameh Bazar	500 0 0	
		Rongo Lall Bunwar	Ditto	Mokameh	500 0 0	
		Mr. Parsey Palailer, R. S. ...	Ditto	Ditto	500 0 0	
		Reetlal Singh	Ditto	Euna	500 0 0	
		Ramdayal Dhanook	Ditto	Barbigha	500 0 0	
		Shah Mohamed Nazim ...	Ditto	Nowadah	200 0 0	
		Lachmun Singh	Ditto	Baikutpore	250 0 0	
		Raja Run Bahadoor Singh of Tikari.	One ghât in Berhamkoond.	Rajgir	675 0 0	
		Works costing less than Rs. 200.	.....	.....	1,510 6 0	
						5,838 6 0
	Shahabad ...	Modhu Saho	A pucca well ...	Jaecchapra	200 0 0	
		Sheobaluk Rai	Ditto	Chakowah	200 0 0	
		Imrit Bhagat Kalwar ...	Ditto	Kapoordeara	250 0 0	
		Talwond Singh	Ditto	Saligram Singh Tollah ...	300 0 0	
		Ramlagon Singh	Ditto	Kowl Chapra	400 0 0	
		Chowdhri Kesri Sahoi ...	Ditto	Koodaria	500 0 0	
		Girwar Berhi	Ditto	Jogdispore	200 0 0	
		Mangroo Das Faki	Ditto	Bissesser Ahir Tollah ...	200 0 0	
		Dhean Telli	Ditto	Harihur Gunge	350 0 0	
		Boodhun Mian	Ditto	Moradabad	200 0 0	
		Bhairodoyal Singh and Bhola Singh.	Ditto	Mohunpore	380 0 0	
		Jacesri Bania	*A tank	Mohania	900 0 0	
		Chowdhri Isri Singh... ...	Ditto	Bhugwanpore	650 0 0	
		Works costing less than Rs. 200.	.....	.....	1,151 0 0	
						5,881 0 0
	Mozufferpore	Bhaika Karmi	A well	Chaksarnpore	200 0 0	
		Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	200 0 0	
		Damri Chamar	Ditto	Binkanpura	300 0 0	
		Bunsee Lal	A tank	Bishunpore	500 0 0	
		Works costing less than Rs. 200.	.....	.....	4,386 0 0	
						5,586 0 0
	Durbhunga	Baboos Girdhary Singh and Durga Dutt Sing	A serai	Modhubani	2,000 0 0	
		Works costing less than Rs. 200.	.....	.....	565 0 0	
						2,565 0 0
	Sarun ...	Goburdhun Das	A tank	Baharowpore	60,000 0 0	
		Maharajah Krishna Pertab Sahai Bahadoor.	A well	Hutwah	400 0 0	
		A. G. Tytler, Esq.	Ditto	Lakhrod	300 0 0	
		Gokeol Sonar	Ditto	Bharipoora	300 0 0	
		Harihur Lal	Ditto	Syudpore Digwara ...	200 0 0	
		Gowree Rawut	Ditto	Now Decha	200 0 0	
		Works costing less than Rs. 200.	.....	.....	10,913 0 0	
						72,313 0 0
	Chumparun	Bhagwan Gir	A well	Lathwa	400 0 0	
		Hardion Missr	Ditto	Bettiah Gunge	200 0 0	
		Dulkhim Saheb	A tank	Burwah	500 0 0	
		Works costing less than Rs. 200.	.....	.....	3,138 0 0	
						4,238 0 0
				TOTAL OF PATNA DIVISION ...	.....	96,421 6 0

* Still under preparation.

Division.	Districts.	Names of individuals by whom constructed.	Description of work.	Place where constructed.	Cost.	Total of district.
	BEHAR.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Bhagulpore	Monghyr ...	Shamdhanee Mean	One bridge	Punsullah	250 0 0	
		Khajeh Gowhur Ali	Filling up an offensive tank in the thanah compound.	Secundra	400 0 0	
		Ramdhun Mundul	One well	Weesree	400 0 0	
		Toolsi Gope	Ditto	Rara Poorpah	200 0 0	
		Beni Chowdhri	Ditto	Rahimpore	300 0 0	
		Mosaheb Teli	Ditto	Shahapore	200 0 0	
		Golam Russool	Ditto	Ditto	200 0 0	
		Mahat Kunjra	Ditto	Kuerah	250 0 0	
		Jehoo Mahtan	Ditto	Bank	200 0 0	
		Bajrung Das	Ditto	Ditto	200 0 0	
		Sahib Mahtan	Ditto	Ditto	200 0 0	
		Sitabi Lal	Ditto	Sanha	300 0 0	
		Janki Prasad	Ditto	Deeha	300 0 0	
		Bhugeah Bianian	Ditto	Hussupur	200 0 0	
		Zuhoorul Hossen Chowdhri	Inn	Chuttee Bulliah	300 0 0	
		Works costing less than Rs. 200.	.....	.....	1,245 0 0	
						5,145 0 0
					705 0 0	
	Bhagulpore ...	Juggun Mundul	Tank	Doodbella		
		Gopall Jha	Ditto	Sikurtha	462 0 0	
		Hazari Kœri	Ditto	Ditto	425 0 0	
		Ganpat Gwala	Ditto	Bhuptiahi	384 0 0	
		Purao Missr	Ditto	Bangong	450 0 0	
		Khedun Jha	Ditto	Ditto	505 0 0	
		Bhyro Thakur	Ditto	Ditto	475 0 0	
		Phekun Khan	Ditto	Ditto	310 0 0	
		Pulkoo Misser	Ditto	Bulha	425 0 0	
		Pahari Jha	Ditto	Surturwar	400 0 0	
		Ram Lall Singh	Ditto	Rohoowamon	425 0 0	
		Jhoomuk Dhoobi	Ditto	Puroniah	425 0 0	
						5,391 0 0
	Purneah ...	Bootun Mundul	Ditto	Sicktee	250 0 0	
		Rung Lal Bastu	Ditto	Soondree	650 0 0	
		Saligram Tehsildar	Pucka well	Madhoobani	301 0 0	
		Lokhan Shaw	Ditto	Sheharee	250 0 0	
		Works costing less than Rs. 200.	.....	.....	1,190 0 0	
						2,641 0 0
	Maldah ...	Prem Lall Singh of Dharampore in the district of Dinagepore.	Tank ...	Gazobhat	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0
				Total of Bhagulpore Division ...	.....	15,177 0 0
	ORISSA.					
Orissa.	Cuttack ...	Juggernath Mondal	A tank	Telingapentchutty ...	1,030 0 0	
		Works costing less than Rs. 200.	.....	.....	100 0 0	
						1,130 0 0
	Pooree ...	Damodur Santra	Ditto	Khajoriah	800 0 0	
		Works costing less than Rs. 200.	.....	.....	20 0 0	
						820 0 0
	Balasore ...	Dytaree Kholar of Sursunk, pergunnah Banchas.	Ditto	Nudigaon, pergunnah Banchas.	1,748 0 0	
		Mokund Naik of Keshpur, pergunnah Banchas.	Ditto	Keshpur, pergunnah Banchas.	200 0 0	
		Shib Prosad Pundah of Khuntapara, pergunnah Khejuree.	Ditto	Bunsmookha, pergunnah Khejuree.	700 0 0	
		Parmanund Sutputtee of Ahokapudda, pergunnah Nakrujeet.	Ditto	Jhatia, pergunnah Nakrujeet	450 0 0	
		Shib Naik of Tulungere, pergunnah Banchas.	Ditto	Tulungere, pergunnah Banchas	500 0 0	
		Mussamut Gulahai of Amleeotta, pergunnah Jellasore.	Ditto	Bulrampore, pergunnah Jellasore.	400 0 0	
		Dhurub Sahoo of Koosmi pergunnah Chuck Ismailpur.	Ditto	Belligopinahpur, pergunnah Chuck Ismailpur.	325 0 0	
		Soojan Peyrah of Ryebunee, pergunnah Futteabad.	Ditto	Mohatkhya, pergunnah Futteabad.	403 0 0	
		Deya Patter of Khoar, pergunnah Futteabad.	Ditto	Khoar, pergunnah Futteabad	550 0 0	
		Doolub Parhee of Makulpore, pergunnah Ankoorah.	For deepening an old tank.	Makulpore, pergunnah Ankoorah.	350 0 0	
		Works costing less than Rs. 200.	.....	...	648 0 0	
						6,274 0 0
				Total of Orissa Division ...	.....	8,224 0 0

Division	Districts.	Names of individuals by whom constructed.	Description of works.	Place where constructed.	Cost.	Total of districts.
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Chota Nagpore.	CHOTA NAGPORE. *South-West Frontier Agency.*					
	Hazaribagh ...	Bhika Teli of Gumia... ...	One tank	In village Gumia	200 0 0	200 0 0
	Lohardugga	Shoshi Seker Banerjee, manager, Deogun Estate, Palamow.	A well	Dengri ghât on the way between the Namudag and Moharajgunge.	248 15 0	
		Ditto ditto ...	Ditto	Mijhowli on the way between Chilo and Namudag.	219 4 0	
		Ditto ditto ...	Ditto	Deogun ghât on the way between Chutterpore and Hosseinabad.	267 8 0	
		Sewkaron Murwari and Chooni Lal Murwari and others.	Ditto	Ranchi market site near the hill.	198 0 0	
		Ranchi municipality	Ditto	Ranchi near Judicial Commissioner's compound.	441 7 9	1,375 2 9
	Manbhoom	Kesav Chunder Chuckerbutty	A tank	Madhupore, thana Para ...	300 0 0	
		Chooramony Mahatony ...	Ditto ...	Radherdi ditto ...	420 0 0	
		Rash Behary Singh	Torri road	Jherria, thana Jherria ...	250 0 0	
		Works costing less than Rs. 200.	.....	.....	325 0 0	1,295 0 0
	Singhboom	Modha Mahatu	One tank	Kolabera	330 0 0	
		Sotoorghun Gowala	Ditto	Medradhi	260 0 0	
		Thakur Roghunath Sing Deo	Ditto	Silpingda in pergunnah Khersowah.	600 0 0	
		Ditto ditto ...	Ditto	Khersowah...	400 0 0	
		Seenoo Moonda	Ditto	Bhoorkoondi	250 0 0	
		Works costing less than Rs. 200.	.....	.....	693 0 0	2,533 0 0
				TOTAL OF CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION ...	.....	5,403 2 9
				GRAND TOTAL ...	.....	2,72,645 4 11

SUMMARY.

	Rs. A. P.
Total of Burdwan Division	28,280 15 0
Ditto Presidency Division	34,437 10 6
Ditto Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division	71,349 2 8
Ditto Dacca Division	12,057 0 0
Ditto Chittagong Division	1,295 0 0
Ditto Patna Division	96,421 6 0
Ditto Bhagulpore Division	15,177 0 0
Ditto Orissa Division	8,224 0 0
Ditto Chota Nagpore Division	5,403 2 9
GRAND TOTAL OF ALL DIVISIONS ...	2,72,645 4 11

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 3rd September 1881.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
	BENGAL. *Western Districts.*		
BURDWAN DIVN. 1	Burdwan, Sept. 3 '81	9·53	Weather—showery. State and prospects of crops generally good. *Aus* crop being cut in some parts. Cholera still reported in a few villages. Fever as usual.
	Culna ...	0·46	
	Cutwa ...	2·63	
	Raneegunge ...	1·68	
2	Bankoora, „ 3 „	3·62	Weather—showery and a little cooler. Crops flourishing and reported in Bakshibagan outpost promising. Indigo manufacture nearly closed. *Khero* cotton in flower. *Moog* pulse reaped. *Aus* paddy being reaped and thrashed in Kotulpore thana. Fever and cholera abating.
	Bishenpore ...	2·16	
	Maliara ...	3·05	
	Khatra ..	2·43	
3	Beerbhoom, „ 3 „	3·06	Field work well forward. Abundant rain throughout the district. Prospects of crops good. Fever prevalent in some villages.
4	Midnapore, „ 3 „	0·92	Weather—cloudy, with occasional showers. Transplanting of rice plants nearly finished. No crop expected in some of the low lands and certain flooded tracts. Prospects otherwise fair. Prices slightly higher. Fever prevalent.
	Contai ...	3·44	
	Tumlook ...	2·00	
	Ghattal ...	3·64	
5	Hooghly, „ 3 „	2·54	Weather—cool and seasonable. *Aus* harvest has commenced, and will probably yield a good crop. *Amun* rice destroyed on some low lands, but on the whole prospects fair.
	Howrah, „ 5 „	3·73	Weather—seasonable. Owing to excessive rainfall and bursting of Damudar embankment some damage done to crops about Ampta. Fever of an ordinary type prevails.
	Moheshrekha ...	5·03	
	Central Districts.		
PRESIDENCY DIVN. 6	24-Pergunnahs, Sept. 5 '81	4·20	Weather—hot and cloudy Less rain during week. *Amun* transplanting finished. Prospects favourable. Reaping of early rice has commenced; a fair outturn expected. Fever still continues, but not to any great extent.
7	Nuddea, „ 3 ..	6·39	Weather—very rainy and cool. Harvesting of *aus* continues. *Amun* fair. Fever prevalent throughout district, especially in Sudder and Meherpore sub-divisions.
	Kooshtea ...	5·53	
	Meherpore ..	5·05	
	Chooadanga ..	4·05	
	Ranaghat ...	2·14	
	Bongong ...	3·10	
8	Jessore, „ 3 „	5·19	Weather—close and wet. *Aus* paddy almost harvested. Prospects of *amun* good. General health in Sudder, Jhenida, and Magoora good, but bad in Narail, Khoolna, and Bagirhat. Fever has not yet assumed an epidemic form, but is expected to increase.
	Jhenida ...	4·31	
	Magoora ...	5·59	
	Narail ..	1·42	
	Khoolna .	8·48	
	Bagirhat ...	1·64	
9	Moorshedabad, „ 3 „	3·17	Weather—hot and rainy sometimes. Prospects of crops on the whole satisfactory. Rain has done great good. Fever still prevails at Rangamati and its adjacent villages in Gokurn.
RAJSHAHYE AND COOCH BEHAR DIVN. 10	Dinagepore Sept. 2 '81	4·81	Considerable rain has fallen in the last few days. More wanted. Rain has done much good to transplanted crops; if it continues they will do well.
11	Rajshahye, ...	.....	Report not received.
12	Rungpore, „ 2 „	6·92	Weather—very rainy in western part of district. There is no cause for alarm anywhere now. Prospects will be good all round if rain falls again later on. Cutting of jute now going on fast. Crops said to be good. Cholera prevailing.
	Kurigram ..	0·70	
	Gaibanda ...	6·68	
	Bagdogra ...	3·72	
13	Bogra, „ 3 „	2·53	Weather—seasonable. Outturn of *aus* considerably below average owing to long drought. Other crops now doing fairly. A good deal of fever, but not of a bad kind.
14	Pubna, . 3 „	7·12	Weather—fine. Rivers in full flood. Plenty of rain throughout district. Harvesting of jute and *aus* crops completed. Prospects satisfactory. *Amun* benefited by late heavy rain. Public health good.
15	Darjeeling, „ 3 „	7·45	Weather—constant rain and cloudy. Prospects in the Terai much improved, and transplanting almost complete. Insects noticed in last report disappearing. Jute and *bhadoi* rice being cut. In the Hills *bhoota* and new potatoes being gathered.
16	Julpigoree, „ 3 „	8·57	Weather—seasonable Rain during week will enable ryots to push on with their transplanting of *haimanti* paddy which this season has been unusually late. *Bhadoi* harvest not a full one. Jute and sugarcane doing well.
	Cooch Behar, „ 2 „	3·00	Heavy rain commenced towards end of week. Rain will improve prospects of transplanted rice and will facilitate further transplanting. Prospects of jute excellent. Rice selling at Rs. 2-4 per maund. Public health good.
	Dinhatta ...	0·31	
	Mathabhanga ..	1·92	
	Mekligange ...	1·1	
	Eastern Districts.		
DACCA DIVN. 17	Dacca, Sept. 3 '81	7·06	Weather—very wet *Aus* crop only moderate. *Amun* crop promising. Jute rather backward and in high lands poor, but area sown is large and a fair outturn expected; cutting of jute in some places continues.
	Manickgunge (for week ending 31st Aug.).	5·1	
	Moonshigunge (for week ending 31st Aug.).	6·74	
18	Furreedpore, „ 3 „	6·08	Weather—showery. Rivers rising Prospects of *amun* slightly improved. Jute being cut; outturn reported to be good General health good.
	Goalundo ...	6·39	
19	Backergunge, „ 1 „	2·08	Weather—seasonable. Crops doing well. *Amun* still being planted out. Prices show a tendency to rise Except for fever, which is usual at this time of year, public health is good.
20	Mymensingh, „ 2 „	4·60	Weather—seasonable, with rain almost every day. Prospects generally good, present rain being beneficial to crops.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
	BENGAL.—(*continued.*)		
	***Eastern Districts.*—(Continued.)**		
	CHITTAGONG DIVS.		
21	Chittagong, Sept. 6 '81	5·89	Weather—seasonable. Planting of *amun* continues with fair prospects. General health good.
22	Noakholly „ 1 „	7·74	Much rain and scarcely any sunshine in the whole week. Reaping of *aus* and transplanting of *amun* continue Prospects good. Small-pox abating. Cholera continues.
23	Tipperah, „ 2 „	9·82	Weather—rainy. State and prospects of crops good. Rain enough during the week for all present wants.
	Brahmunberiah ..	2·98	
	Chanapore ..	3·10	
24	Chittagong Hill Tracts, Aug. 30 „	6·59	Weather—rainy and sunny throughout week. *Joom* paddy ripening and in some parts being harvested in small quantities. Transplanting by plough cultivators still continues.
	Hill Tipperah, „ 31 „	6·18	Weather—rainy. Transplanting of *amun* paddy still continues. *Aus* paddy being gathered Public health good.
	BEHAR.		
	PATNA DIVS.		
25	Patna, Sept. 3 '81	14·21	Weather—cool. Transplanting of paddy nearly finished. *Makai* has commenced to be reaped. Other *bhadoi* crops promising. Owing to overflowing of streams some damage has been done to *bhadoi* crops in southern part of Barrh sub-division. A few cases of cholera reported from Hilsa thana in Behar sub-division.
	Barrh ...	7·03	
	Behar ...	2·06	
	Dinapore ...	8·82	
26	Gya „ 3 „	4·60	Weather—cool. Reaping of *bhadoi* commenced. Prospects of paddy good throughout district. A few cases of cholera reported here and there.
	Nowada ...	1·78	
	Jehanabad ..	6·23	
	Aurungabad ...	3·62	
27	Shahabad „ 3 „	9·97	Weather—showery and cloudy. Heavy rain has placed rice crop in a most satisfactory state. It has ruined *jinara* crop, which, however, covers but a small area.
	Buxar ...	5·70	
	Sasseram ...	4·57	
	Bhabuah ...	7·75	
28	Durbhunga „ 3 „	6·51	Weather rainy. *Bhadoi* good everywhere. If this rain lasts long enough there may be a fair rice harvest. Planting very late; but weather now as favourable as possible. Prices stationary. Health fair.
29	Mozufferpore, „ 3 „	6·02	Weather—seasonable. *Bhadoi* crops continue in excellent condition, except in dearas in Hajipore sub-division, where they have been flooded. Prospects of rice crop much improved by late rain, which will be sufficient for completion of transplanting operations.
	Hajipore ...	9·73	
	Seetamurhee ...	2·23	
30	Sarun, „ 3 „	7·82	Weather—damp and showery. Heavy rain all over district. Prospects of *bhadoi* continue good. *Makai* and *murwa* being harvested. Transplanting of winter rice going on. Prospects of indigo second crop fair. Cholera abating; fresh cases very few.
	Sewan ...	3·41	
31	Chumparun, ...	.....	Report not received.
	BHAGULPORE DIVS.		
32	Monghyr, Sept. 3 '81	7·67	Weather—heavy rain for two days; now fine. Some damage to *bhadoi*. General prospects good.
	Begooserai ...	7·50	
	Jamui ...	4·25	
33	Bhagulpore, „ 3 „	3·78	Heavy rain during last half of week. Prospects improved somewhat, but more rain still required, especially in north.
34	Purneah, „ 3 „	6·74	Weather—very wet. Prospects of *aghani* much improved, but the rain has come almost too late even for the *aghani*, and too late for the *bhadoi*. Ganges very high, and other rivers risen. Fever very prevalent.
	Kissengunge ...	5·47	
	Arrareah ...	3·32	
35	Maldah, „ 3 „	6·23	Weather—cool, cloudy, and rainy. *Bhadoi* rice nearly reaped. Late rice much benefited by heavy rain during week. Rivers have risen and part of the district inundated much to the advantage of the land there. Prices of food-grains stationary. Public health fair.
36	Sonthal Perghs. „ 3 „	3·88	Weather—very wet. State and prospects of crops good. Health good.
	Deoghur ...	0·79	
	Rajmehal ...	5·28	
	Jamtara ...	3·04	
	Pakour ...	6·11	
	ORISSA.		
	ORISSA DIVS.		
37	Cuttack, Sept. 2 '81	1·04	Weather—hot and showery. Another overflow of Brahmini in Jajpore. Low land crops will probably be a total failure in a large part of the sub-division. Price of rice rose suddenly, going as high as 12 seers per rupee on one day. Low lands in north of Kendrapara will probably fail also. Elsewhere crops unusually good. *Beali* being reaped, and prices falling again in Jajpore It is quite likely that the aggregate outturn of the whole district will be up to the average in spite of the failure in the inundated low lands.
38	Pooree, „ 1 „	0·27	Weather—hot, with expectation of rain. Weeding and transplanting going on.
	Khurda ...	0·59	*Beali* rice being reaped in some places. Common rice sells at 22 to 39 Calcutta seers per rupee. Cattle foot-disease still reported.
39	Balasore, „ 2 „	2·51	Weather—with exception of one heavy downpour of some hours' duration, all fine Crops have much improved by dry weather, and rivers relapsing to their beds.. Flooded lands being largely re-sown. Water has not yet left Byang and Kaima, the low-lying pergunnahs bordering the Baitarni. Early rice being cut. Rice sells nowhere less than 32 seers per rupee, and in some places it is as cheap as 42 seers. Fever reported from Bhudruck, and cattle-disease in Basudebpore and Chandbali; otherwise public health good.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
	CHOTA NAGPORE.		
	South-West Frontier Agency.		
40	Hazaribagh, Sept 3 '81	4·94	Weather—seasonable. Owing to heavy rain in interior much damage done to *bhadoi* crops, and average outturn will not be more than 8 or 10 annas. Transplanting of paddy completed; this crop doing well. Cattle-disease reported from thanas Gawan, Burhee, and Tandwa. Fever prevalent in Tandwa thana, otherwise general health good.
41	Lohardugga, „ 3 „	3·53	Rain daily except on 29th and 30th August Further reports confirm last week's report of damage to *urid*, cotton, *murwa*, &c. Rice crop promises well. Some small-pox still reported.
42	Singbhoom „ 2 „	3·73	Weather—seasonable; hot sunshine and heavy showers alternating. All crops look well. *Gora* paddy being reaped in places. Fever very prevalent.
43	Manbhoom, „ 3 „	3·06	Weather—showery. Transplanting finished. State and prospects of crops generally good.
	Govindpore ...	2·10	

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT. H. M. KISCH,

The 6th September 1881. *Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

RETAIL PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the under-

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY

Number	DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT			RICE, COMMON.			BULRUSH MILLET—CUMBOO, BAJRA.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	BENGAL.															
	Western Districts.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
1	Burdwan	A 12 8	13 0	14 8	30 0	30 4	30 0	23 8	24 12	17 12	27 0	30 0	19 8	...	...	...
2	Bankoora	B 14 8	14 0	14 14	17 0	17 0	17 0	25 0	23 12	18 12	35 0	40 0	26 4	...	...	...
3	Beerbhoom	C 12 0	15 0	17 0	...	...	...	21 0	22 0	18 0	30 0	29 0	22 0	...	...	...
4	Midnapore	D 14 8	15 0	11 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	18 0	27 0	30 0	22 0	...	...	...
5	Hooghly	E 14 0	15 0	17 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	21 0	21 0	17 0	...	...	...
	Howrah	15 4	15 0	14 8	...	...	...	16 8	16 0	12 8	21 0	20 8	16 0	...	...	...
	Central Districts.															
	Calcutta	13 11	13 14	16 0	32 0	32 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	16 0	16 0	13 5	...	...	...
6	24-Pergunnahs	F ...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	7 4	19 0	19 0	14 8	...	...	...
7	Nuddea	G 16 0	16 0	16 0	32 0	40 0	...	16 0	17 4	14 8	18 13	20 0	18 13	...		...
8	Jessore	H 15 0	14 0	13 8	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	14 8	29 0	29 0	21 4	...	..	...
9	Moorshedabad	I 18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	17 0	18 0	14 10	25 0	26 0	21 10	...	...	...
10	Dinagepore	J 15 4	15 8	14 0	22 8	26 8	26 0	19 4	21 8	17 0	27 8	29 0	24 0	...	...	...
11	Rajshahye	K 18 0	22 0	19 11	48 12	49 0	32 12	{16 0 to 18 0	{19 12 to 21 8	19 11	{24 0 to 25 8	25 8	21 0	...	...	...
12	Rungpore	L 15 0	16 5	20 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	16 14	20 0	20 0	22 8		...	...
13	Bogra	24 0	24 0	19 2	...	...	...	20 4	19 12	21 0	30 0	30 0	30 0		...	...
14	Pubna	M 22 0	23 0	22 8	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	25 0	26 4	29 0	...	...	...
15	Darjeeling	N 8 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	13 0	14 0	10 0	...	...	...
16	Julpigoree	O 10 0	10 0	8 11	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	12 8	21 0	21 0	16 0	...	...	...
	Eastern Districts.															
17	Dacca	P 14 4	14 8	15 3	40 0	40 0	30 0	20 0	25 0	22 0	32 0	35 0	26 8	...	...	...
18	Furreedpore*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Backergunge	Q ...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	20 0	16 0	28 8	30 0	20 0	...	...	...
20	Mymensingh	R 13 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	22 0	23 0	19 0	26 8	27 0	25 0	...	...	...

* Return not received.

A In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 12½ to 16 seers, barley 35 to 40 seers, best rice 19¼ to 21 seers, common rice 22 to 28½ seers, gram 26½ to 26¾ seers, firewood 100 to 120 seers, and salt 10 to 11 seers.

B In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 22 seers, barley 22 to 36 seers, best rice 19 to 32 seers, common rice 25 to 44 seers, maize or Indian-corn 18 to 38 seers, gram 9 to 24 seers, firewood 200 to 560 seers, and salt 8¼ to 12 seers.

C In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 15 to 27 seers, best rice 17 to 31½ seers, common rice 24 to 35 seers, gram 16 to 35 seers, firewood 80 to 200 seers, and salt 8¾ to 10½ seers.

D In Ghatal Sub-division prices range as follow :—Wheat 15 to 18 seers, barley (in Chunderkona) 25 seers, best rice 20 to 25 seers, common rice 26 to 32½ seers, bulrush millet (in Chunderkona) 25 seers, gram 19 to 22 seers, firewood 3 to 4 maunds, and salt 10½ to 12 seers.

E In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 19 seers, barley 20 to 30 seers, best rice 10 to 20 seers, common rice 21 to 28 seers, gram 16 to 24 seers, firewood 2½ to 4 maunds, and salt 9 to 10½ seers.

F In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 13$\frac{19}{20}$ to 14 seers, barley 26½ to 32 seers, best rice 9$\frac{6}{16}$ to 10 seers, common rice 17 to 26½ seers, maize or Indian-corn (in Kidderpore) 20 seers, gram 22¾ to 24¼ seers, firewood 90 to 98 seers, and salt 9$\frac{6}{16}$ to 10$\frac{1}{16}$ seers.

G In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 15 to 23 seers, barley 27 to 40 seers, best rice 9 to 20 seers, common rice 22½ to 27 seers, maize or Indian-corn (in Koosbtes) 18 seers, gram 18 to 32 seers, firewood 80 to 200 seers, and salt 8 to 10 seers.

H In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 8 to 11 seers, best rice 9 to 24 seers, common rice 25 to 30 seers, gram 8 to 16 seers, firewood 100 to 160 seers, and salt 8 to 8½ seers.

mentioned Districts of Bengal for the Fortnight ending 31st August 1881.

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar.			Lesser Millet—Ragi or Murwa and Cheena.			Maize or Indian-corn.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
																		BENGAL.
																		Western Districts.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
									25 0	25 0	18 0	100 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Burdwan.
						40 0	40 0	36 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	280 0	240 0	240 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Bankoora.
									23 8	23 8	18 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Beerbhoom.
									19 0	20 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Midnapore.
									22 0	22 0	18 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hooghly.
									22 8	21 8	19 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	10 8	10 4	10 8	Howrah.
																		Central Districts.
26 10	26 10	22 0				24 8	23 12	20 0	24 8	24 8	20 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Calcutta.
									21 8	22 12	17 10	98 0	80 0	90 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	24-Pergunnahs.
									26 10	29 0	21 5½	100 0	...	120 0	10 0	10 0	9 11	Nuddea.
									22 0	22 8	16 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore.
									32 0	34 0	24 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0 to 10 0	9 0 to 10 0	8 0 to 9 0	Moorshedabad.
									20 0	18 0	14 8	180 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Dinagepore.
									28 0	31 0	21 0	250 0	240 0	200 0	9 3	9 3	9 12	Rajshahye.
									12 0	12 0	9 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 12	8 12	7 14	Rungpore.
									24 0	22 8	17 4	67 8	67 8	67 8	9 3	9 0	9 0	Bogra.
									20 0	20 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 6	9 8	9 8	Pubna.
			9 0	9 0	8 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	10 0	6 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	Darjeeling.
									13 5	13 5	10 0	65 0	65 0	65 0	9 4	9 0	8 0	Julpigoree.
																		Eastern Districts.
									21 4	20 0	17 10	120 0	120 0	106 8	9 14	9 14	9 8	Dacca.
																		Furreedpore.
									20 0	17 0	14 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Backergunge.
									19 0	17 8	14 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 4	9 4	Mymensingh.

I In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 16 to 20 seers, barley (in Lalbagh) 26 seers, best rice 14 to 21 seers, common rice 21 to 27½ seers, gram 23 to 32 seers, firewood 110 to 140 seers, and salt 9 to 9½ seers.

J In Raigunge the prices are—Wheat 13¼ seers, best rice 23½ seers, common rice 32½ seers, gram 16 seers, firewood 4 maunds, and salt 9 seers.

K In Nattore the prices are—Wheat 24 seers, best rice 12 seers, common rice 24½ seers, gram 20 5/16 seers, firewood 3½ maunds, and salt 9 seers.

L In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 16 to 22½ seers, barley (in Bagdogra) 25 seers, best rice 15⅜ to 18 seers, common rice 21¼ to 25 seers, lesser millets (in Kurigram) 40 seers, gram 14½ to 15 seers, firewood 80 to 120 seers, and salt 8 to 9 seers.

M In Serajgunge the prices are—Wheat 27 seers, best rice 11 seers, common rice 28 seers, gram 20 seers, and salt 9 seers.

N In Kurseong the prices are—Best rice 6 seers, common rice 13 seers, lesser millets 12 seers, maize or Indian-corn 13 seers, gram 8 seers, firewood 160 seers, and salt 5 seers.

O In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 8½ to 16 seers, common rice 16 to 26¼ seers, gram 8 to 13 5/16 seers, firewood 64 to 80 seers, and salt 6 7/16 to 8 seers.

P In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat (in Jaffergunge) 22 seers, barley (in Jaffergunge) 45 seers, best rice 16 to 29 seers, common rice 27 to 32 seers, gram 20 seers, firewood 80 to 120 seers, and salt 8 to 10 seers.

Q In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 20 to 27 seers, common rice 24 to 30 seers, gram 10 to 18 seers, firewood 60 to 200 seers, and salt 8 seers.

R In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 to 13¼ seers, best rice 10 to 30 seers, common rice 18 to 32½ seers, gram 10 to 20 seers, and salt 8 to 9¾ seers.

RETAIL PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the under

Number.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY																		
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULRUSH MILLET—CUMBOO. BAJRA.					
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	Eastern Districts.—(Contd.)	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
21	Chittagong	S 11 4	12 4	12 4	...	...	...	16 0	14 0	17 0	22 8	24 0	22 0	...	...	...			
22	Noakholly	T ...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	24 0	22 0	29 0	29 0	25 0	...	...	...			
23	Tipperah	13 0	14 0	14 6	...	...	...	22 0	22 8	22 0	34 0	34 8	35 8	...	...	...			
24	Chittagong Hill Tracts* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Hill Tipperah	11 0	12 0	8 8	...	...	...	25 0	28 0	15 0	32 0	38 0	23 0	...	...	...			
	BEHAR.																		
25	Patna	20 0	19 0	21 0	40 0	37 8	30 0	15 0	14 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	19 0	...	...	...			
26	Gya	U 18 8	19 0	21 0	36 0	37 0	32 0	12 8	12 8	10 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...			
27	Shahabad	V 16 0 to 17 8	16 8 to 18 8	17 8 to 18 0	36 0	35 0	30 0 to 32 0	20 0 to 21 0	18 8 to 20 8	17 0	21 0 to 23 0	22 0 to 22 8	18 0 to 19 0	...	...	...			
28	Durbhunga	W 17 8	17 0	20 0	40 0	33 0	32 8	15 0	14 8	12 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	...	...	...			
29	Mozufferpore	X 20 0	20 0	22 8	40 0	40 0	35 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	19 0	19 0	16 0	...	...	...			
30	Sarun	18 0	17 0	17 8	41 0	41 0	35 0	10 8	10 8	9 4	23 0	22 8	17 8	...	...	...			
31	Chumparun	Y 20 0	22 0	22 0	50 0	49 0	36 0	15 0	14 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	15 8	...	...	...			
32	Mongbyr	Z 15 12	17 13	18 14	42 0	39 14	42 0	14 11	15 12	13 6	18 14	19 15	17 13	...	...	...			
33	Bhagulpore	Z1 12 14	15 2	18 5	31 9	44 7	37 14	17 11	17 11	17 11	20 3	20 3	18 15	...	...	...			
34	Purneah	Z2 18 0	26 0	22 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	25 0	25 0	20 0	...	...	...			
35	Maldah	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...			
36	Sonthal Pergunnahs	Z3 14 0	15 0	12 0	...	...	...	22 0	24 0	16 0	26 0	27 8	23 0	...	...	...			
	ORISSA.																		
37	Cuttack*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
38	Pooree	Z4 17 8	17 1	11 13	...	...	...	20 0	19 11	10 0	22 8	22 5	15 12	...	...	...			
39	Balasore	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	23 4	21 0	16 0	32 0	32 0	21 8	...	...	...			
	CHOTA NAGPORE. *South-Western Frontier Agency.*																		
40	Hazareebagh	Z5 17 0	16 8	15 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	19 0	18 8	24 0	...	...	...			
41	Lohardugga	Z6 17 0	17 0	12 0	...	...	24 0	18 0	20 0	18 0	22 0	24 0	22 0	...	...	...			
42	Singbhoom	24 0	24 0	12 0	40 0	40 0	30 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	...	...	...			
43	Manbhoom	Z7 12 0	12 0	13 4	40 0	40 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	32 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	...			

* Return not received.

S In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 21 to 22 seers, common rice 24 to 30 seers, firewood (in Cox's Bazar) 214 seers, and salt 6 to 8 seers.

T In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 22 to 35 seers, common rice 28 to 40 seers, and salt 7 to 8 seers.

U In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 18 to 21 seers, barley 32 to 45 seers, best rice 12½ to 19 seers, common rice 20 to 25 seers, lesser millets (in Nowada) 45 seers, gram 28 to 43½ seers, firewood 2 to 4¼ maunds, and salt 8 to 9 seers.

V In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 16½ to 18½ seers, barley 28 to 36 seers, best rice 11 to 15 seers, common rice 18 to 22 seers, bulrush millet (in Buxar) 36 seers, great millet (in Buxar) 36 seers, *khesari* 32 to 37½ seers, maize or Indian-corn (in Buxar) 36 seers gram 28 to 32 seers, firewood 2¼ to 6 maunds, and salt 8 to 9¼ seers.

W In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 20 seers, barley 41 to 60 seers, best rice 13 to 18 seers, common rice 21 to 25 seers, murwa 37½ to 50 seers, maize or Indian-corn 40 to 60 seers, gram 30 seers, firewood 5 maunds, and salt 8 to 8½ seers.

X In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 16 to 31 seers, barley 30 to 60 seers, best rice 11½ to 20½ seers, common rice 18 to 33 seers, lesser millets 40 to 60 seers, maize or Indian-corn 35 to 75 seers, gram 25 to 50 seers, firewood 2½ to 4 maunds, and salt 7½ to 10 seers.

Y In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 20 to 30 seers, barley 40 to 60 seers, best rice 12 to 19 seers, common rice 18 to 26¼ seers, lesser millets 56 to 60 seers, maize or Indian-corn 40 to 70 seers, gram 24 to 50 seers, firewood (in Bettiah) 160 seers, and salt 6¾ to 10 seers.

mentioned Districts of Bengal for the Fortnight ending 31st August 1881.—(Concld.)

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS.

GREAT MILLET—CHOLUM, JOWAR.			LESSER MILLET—RAGI OR MURWA AND CHEENA.			MAIZE OR INDIAN-CORN.			GRAM.			FIREWOOD.			SALT.			DISTRICTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
																		Eastern Districts.—(Contd.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	11 4	80 0	80 0	80 0	10 4	7 0	10 0	Chittagong.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Noakholly
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	15 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	9 0	Tipperah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chittagong Hill Tracts.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hill Tipperah.
																		BEHAR.
...	...	...	...	...	...	40 6	40 0	30 0	34 8	32 0	25 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	9 10	9 10	8 12	Patna.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 0	31 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Gya.
...	...	...	...	...	...	35 0	35 0	23 0	32 0 to 33 0	32 8 to 33 0	26 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Shahabad.
...	...	...	40 0	40 0	27 8	45 0	50 0	27 8	30 0	31 0	22 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	9 0	9 12	8 0	Durbhunga.
...	...	...	...	...	...	50 0	45 0	...	37 0	33 0	24 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	9 0	8 8	9 0	Mozufferpore.
42 0	40 0	29 0	32 0	32 0	27 0	31 0	...	31 0	31 0	31 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	Sarun.
...	...	...	...	...	...	56 0	56 0	22 0	38 0	35 0	26 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Chumparun.
...	...	...	...	...	...	47 4	36 12	31 8	33 9	33 9	27 4	105 0	105 0	105 0	8 6	8 6	8 6	Monghyr.
...	...	...	...	...	...	44 7	44 7	...	34 1	32 12	22 11	126 4	132 9	132 9	9 7	9 6	9 15	Bhagulpore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	25 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Purneah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 0	27 0	18 0	120 0	160 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Maldah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	32 0	28 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Perghs.
																		ORISSA.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuttack
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 4	18 6	13 13	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 3	9 3	11 13	Pooree.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 4	9 4	9 0	Balasore.
																		CHOTA NAGPORE.
																		South-Western Frontier Agency.
...	...	...	50 0	48 0	40 0	32 0	42 0	32 0	24 0	23 0	21 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hazaree gh.
...	...	...	44 0	48 0	34 0	...	...	...	17 0	18 0	13 0	120 0	140 0	160 0	5 8	6 8	7 0	Lohardugga.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Singbhoom.
...	40 0	40 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	...	...	40 0	16 0	20 0	16 0	120 0	140 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	Manbhoom.

Z In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 19 seers, barley 40 to 45 seers, best rice 11 to 19 seers, common rice 20 to 22 seers, jowar 40 to 45 seers, lesser millets 45 to 47 seers, maize or Indian-corn 30 to 45 seers, gram 30 to 40 seers, firewood 3 to 4 maunds, and salt 8 to 9 seers.

Z1 In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 15 to 20 seers, barley 32 to 60 seers, best rice 20 to 28 seers, common rice 22 to 30 seers, lesser millets 50 seers, maize or Indian-corn (in Banka) 40 seers, gram 25 to 28 seers, firewood 4 maunds, and salt 8 seers.

Z2 In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 25 seers, barley 40 seers, best rice 16 to 21 seers, common rice 26 to 32 seers, gram 16 to 24 seers, firewood 64 to 120 seers, and salt 8 seers.

Z3 In Godda prices are—Wheat 15 seers, barley 32 seers, best rice 20 seers, common rice 25 seers, maize or Indian-corn 27 seers, gram 28½ seers, firewood 3 maunds, and salt 8 seers.

Z4 In Khurda prices are—Best rice 31½ seers, common rice 31½ seers, gram 21 seers, firewood 190 seers, and salt 10 seers.

Z5 In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 17 to 18 seers, barley 30 to 40 seers, best rice 12 to 16 seers, common rice 18 to 25 seers, lesser millets 40 to 60 seers, maize or Indian-corn 35 seers, gram 22 to 26 seers, firewood 160 to 320 seers, and salt 8 to 8½ seers.

Z6 In Daltongunge prices are—Wheat 24 seers, barley 34 seers, best rice 15 seers, common rice 18 25 seers, mohwa 51 seers, gram 33 seers, and salt 7 50 seers.

Z7 In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 16 seers, barley (in Govindpore) 26 seers, best rice 18 to 34 seers, common rice 22 to 40 seers, buttush millet 18 to 26 seers, lesser millets (in Govindpore) 60 seers, maize or Indian-corn 40 to 70 seers, gram 12 to 24 seers, firewood 3½ to 20 maunds, and salt 8 to 10 seers.

Published for general information.

H. M. KISCH.

WHOLESALE PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in

PRICES PER MAUND

Number.	MARTS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULRUSH MILLET—CUMBOO, BAJRA.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
		R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
1	Calcutta ...	2 13 0	2 14 0	2 8 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 12 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	3 4 0	...	...	...
2	Seraigunge ...	1 6 0	1 6 0	1 12 0	...	...	...	3 6 0	3 0 0	3 8 0	1 5 0	1 4 0	1 6 0	...	...	...
3	Dacca ...	2 13 0	2 11 0	2 9 0	0 15 0	0 15 0	1 3 0	1 11 0	1 8 0	1 12 0	1 4 0	1 2 0	1 7 0	...	...	...
4	Naraingunge..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 6 0	1 6 0	1 10 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 8 0	...	...	...
5	Chittagong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 4 0	1 8 0	1 9 0	1 13 0	...	...	...
6	Patna ..	2 0 0	2 1 9	1 14 6	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 5 3	2 10 9	2 13 9	3 5 0	1 13 0	1 13 0	2 1 9	...	...	...
7	Balasore ...	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	...	...	...	1 14 0	1 14 0	2 8 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 13 9	...	...	...
8	Pooree ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 11 6	1 12 0	2 6 0	...	...	...
9	Cuttack* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Return not received.

CALCUTTA,
The 6th September 1881.

the undermentioned Marts of Bengal for the Fortnight ending 31*st August* 1881.

OF 40 SEERS.

GREAT MILLET—CHOLUM, JOWAR.			LESSER MILLET—RAGI OR MURWA AND CHEENA.			MAIZE OR INDIAN-CORN.			GRAM.			FIREWOOD.			SALT.			MARTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	
1 8 0	1 8 0	2 0 0	...	...	...	1 12 0	1 13 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	2 0 0	0 6 3	0 6 3	0 6 3	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Calcutta.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 14 0	1 13 0	2 4 0	...	...	...	4 2 0	4 4 0	4 5 0	Serajgunge.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 13 0	1 15 0	2 4 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	4 2 0	4 2 0	4 2 0	Dacca.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	4 0 0	4 2 0	4 3 0	Naraingunge.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chittagong.
...	...	...	...	...	...	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 5 3	1 2 6	1 4 0	1 9 6	0 5 3	0 5 3	0 6 3	4 2 0	4 2 0	4 10 0	Patna.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 8 0	2 8 0	3 2 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 5 3	4 6 9	4 7 0	4 6 0	Balasore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pooree.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuttack.

Published for general information.

H. M. KISCH,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE STOCKS OF RICE IN AND AROUND CALCUTTA.

Names of Marts.	Stocks in hand as compiled on—												
	1st week of Sept. 1880.	1st week of Oct. 1880.	1st week of Nov. 1880.	1st week of Dec. 1880.	1st week of Jan. 1881.	1st week of Feb. 1881.	1st week of Mar. 1881.	1st week of April 1881.	1st week of May 1881.	1st week of June 1881.	1st week of July 1881.	1st week of Aug. 1881.	1st week of Sept. 1881.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Baliaghatta	2,99,000	2,99,500	3,06,000	2,36,000	2,56,700	4,13,000	3,92,000	3,90,000	3,98,500	4,15,000	3,78,000	3,19,300	2,83,600
Ooltadanga	76,500	58,600	49,500	47,000	54,500	43,500	58,900	71,900	69,700	67,800	69,200	61,200	59,200
Chitpore, Golabaree, Coomertooly, Hatkhola, and Culpy Ghât.	6,88,700	6,44,500	6,12,000	4,45,700	6,82,500	5,61,700	5,82,800	6,96,000	6,67,300	6,40,700	6,18,700	6,29,800	6,29,400
Pathuriaghatta, Posta, and Jorabagan.	38,500	36,600	29,000	21,500	37,000	34,500	40,000	37,500	37,000	35,000	29,500	28,500	24,000
Tollygunge, Chitlah, Kidderpore, and Moonshigunge.	97,500	95,800	90,700	51,200	1,01,100	1,18,200	1,39,100	1,26,300	1,20,500	1,18,400	1,12,300	1,52,000	1,52,900
21 Minor Bazars (estimated) ...	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000
Other retail shops, 3,129 in number (estimated).	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000
Boidyabatty, Nowabgunge, Bhuddressur, and Chandernagore.	54,028	1,27,060	1,03,826	1,18,098	1,09,875	77,200	87,677	64,200	50,453	32,119	36,094	86,100	63,400
Total ...	17,44,228	17,52,060	16,81,026	14,09,498	17,31,675	17,38,100	17,90,477	18,75,900	18,33,453	17,99,019	17,33,794	17,66,900	17,07,500
On Railway premises on both sides of the river.	9,878 (on 4th Sept. 80.)	2,142 (on 2nd Oct. 80.)	1,340 (on 4th Nov. 80.)	1,596 (on 3rd Dec. 80.)	7,568 (on 3rd Jan. 81.)	4,710 (on 2nd Feb. 81.)	1,286 (on 3rd Mar. 81.)	4,612 (on 4th April 81.)	3,342 (on 4th May 81.)	780 (on 3rd June 81.)	1,069 (on 5th July 81.)	.....	1,374 (on 3rd Sept. 1881.)
On boats unloaded ... By Port Commissioners' returns.	37,328 (2nd to 4th Sept. 80.)	34,278 (1st to 3rd Oct. 80.)	19,491 (1st to 3rd Nov. 80.)	31,841 (1st to 3rd Dec. 80.)	59,286 (1st to 3rd Jan. 81.)	68,985 (31st Jan. to 2nd Feb. 81.)	53,125 (1st to 3rd Mar. 81.)	49,887 (1st to 3rd April 81.)	20,115 (1st to 3rd May 81.)	19,283 (1st to 3rd June 81.)	22,317 (3rd to 5th July 81.)	48,546 (1st to 3rd Aug. 81.)	37,825 (1st to 3rd Sept. 81).
On boats unloaded ... By Canal returns	50,222 (2nd to 4th Sept. 80.)	47,338 (1st to 3rd Oct. 80.)	26,466 (1st to 3rd Nov. 80.)	20,673 (1st to 3rd Dec. 80.)	1,03,384 (1st to 3rd Jan. 81.)	1,68,010 (31st Jan. to 2nd Feb. 81.)	1,37,039 (1st to 3rd Mar. 81.)	62,534 (1st to 3rd April 81.)	59,567 (1st to 3rd May 81.)	52,163 (1st to 3rd June 81.)	49,359 (3rd to 5th July 81.)	53,643 (1st to 3rd Aug. 81.)	60,078 (1st to 3rd Sept. 81.)
Grand Total of Stocks ...	18,41,656	18,35,818	17,28,323	14,63,608	19,01,913	19,79,805	19,81,927	19,92,933	19,16,477	18,71,245	18,06,530	18,69,089	18,06,777
Probable stocks available for exportation by sea.	8 lakhs.	7½ lakhs.	6½ lakhs.	4 lakhs.	8½ lakhs.	9½ lakhs.	9½ lakhs.	9½ lakhs.	8½ lakhs.	8¼ lakhs.	7½ lakhs.	8 lakhs.	7½ lakhs.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 5th September 1881.

H. M. KISCH,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 28th August to 3rd September 1881.

Month.	Date	Maximum in sun.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Temperature. Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Hygrometry. Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.	Rain.	Weather.
1881.		⊖	Inches.	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	Inches	⊖	%			Inches.	
Aug.	28th	122·6	29·717	82·2	85·7	8·2	77·5	80·4	1·014	79·7	92	SSW and S ...	80	0·40	Cloudy, *o, g, p.*
„	29th	145·9	·690	83·3	87·0	9·6	77·4	80·5	1·008	79·5	89	SSW and SW by S ...	195	1·02	Cloudy, *o, g, p.*
„	30th	149·9	·650	85·1	88·8	10·6	78·2	81·8	1·044	80·6	86	SW by S, SW and SSW ...	221	0·11	Cloudy, *o, g, t, p, d.*
„	31st	111·4	·611	82·7	85·6	7·4	78·2	80·4	1·007	79·4	90	SW and W by S ...	164	1·43	Cloudy, *o, g, t,* ≺ *p.*
Sept.	1st	135·3	·624	81·7	85·8	8·0	77·8	78·9	0·953	77·8	88	W and W by S ...	124	0·11	Cloudy, *o, g, p, d.*
„	2nd	153·2	·617	83·1	87·1	9·6	77·5	80·0	·984	78·7	87	NW by W and WSW ...	96	Nil	Cloudy, *o, g.*
„	3rd	148·0	·663	82·6	86·4	8·6	77·8	79·5	·969	78·3	87	SW by W and WNW ...	93	Not measurable	Cloudy, *o, g, d.*

		Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days	...	29·653
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office	...	29·637
		⊖
The mean temperature of the seven days	...	83·0
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office	...	83·8
The extreme variation of temperature during the seven days ...	...	11·4
The maximum temperature during the seven days	...	88·8
		Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour during the seven days ...	...	16
		lbs.
The highest pressure of the wind on one square foot during the seven days	...	5
		%
The mean relative humidity during the seven days	...	88
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office	...	85
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 28th August to 3rd September 1881 ...	...	3·07
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office ...	...	2·06
The total fall from 1st January to 3rd September 1881	...	61·08
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office ...	...	49·19

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the barograph and thermograph, and from observations made at 6h, 10h, 16h, and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified, and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The direction of the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o overcast, *g* gloomy, *p* passing temporary showers, *t* thunder, *d* drizzling rain, ≺ lightning.

JOHN ELIOT,
for Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,
The 5th September 1881.

Abstract of the results of Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory in the month of August 1881.

	Inches.	Date.	Hour.
The mean pressure of the month	29·599		
The average pressure of 24 years	29·598		
The highest pressure during the month	29·762	28th	10h.
The lowest pressure during the month	29·347	1st	16h.
The range of pressure during the month	0·415		
	°		
The mean temperature during the month	82·5		
The average temperature of 24 years	83·1		
The highest temperature during the month	91·5	17th	
The lowest temperature during the month	75·8	23rd & 24th	
The range of temperature during the month	15·7		
The mean daily range of temperature during the month ...	8·7		
The greatest range of temperature in one day during the month	12·3	15th	
	%		
The mean humidity during the month	89		
The average humidity of 24 years	86		
	Inches.		
The mean vapour tension during the month	0·986		
The average vapour tension of 9 years	1·002		
The mean cloud proportion of the month	8·47		
The total rainfall of the month	19·61		
The total rainfall of the month indicated by a Beckley's self-registering rain-gauge (mouth of the gauge 50·5 feet high)	17·48		
The average fall of 48 years	13·94		
The greatest fall in 24 hours	3·16	9th	
	Days.		
The number of rainy days in the month	25		
The average number of rainy days of 24 years	25		
	°		
The mean maximum equilibrium temperature of solar radiation of the month	137·3		
The mean difference of sun and air temperatures ...	50·7		
The greatest sun temperature	156·7	27th	
The greatest excess of sun over air temperature	67·9	27th	
The mean temperature of nocturnal radiation thermometer on woollen cloth	76·5		
The mean depression of nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum of air	1·5		
The greatest depression of nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum of air	3·7	16th	
	Miles.		
The mean movement of the wind per day	123·6		
The greatest movement of the wind in one day	260·0	2nd	
The greatest movement of the wind in one hour	22·0	18th	1 to 2 P.M.

The number of hours under each of the 8 points—

N 2, NE 6, E 36, SE 87, S 310, SW 206, W 61, NW 13, Calm 23.

The results of observations at the Alipore Observatory are not rigorously comparable with the registers of past years (at the Park Street Observatory). The barometer is about 3 feet higher at Alipore, and, other things being equal, reads therefore ·003 lower. The diurnal range of temperature is also greater at Alipore, and the mean temperature apparently about 1·05° lower; and finally, the thermometer, which has furnished the record of temperature at the Surveyor-General's Office during the last 20 years and upwards, is found to read 0·6 higher than the Kew standard thermometer, which is the standard of reference at the present Observatory.

JOHN ELIOT,
for Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,
The 6th September 1881.

Results of the Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 28th August to 3rd September 1881.

Month.	Date.	Temperature.				Hygrometry.			Rain.
		Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	
1881.		⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	Inches.	⊖	%	Inches.
August	28th ...	81·4	86·0	6·7	79·3	·975	78·5	89	0·28
,, ...	29th ...	81·9	87·0	9·2	77·8	·977	78·6	88	2·04
,, ...	30th ...	84·1	89·3	8·0	81·3	1·051	80·8	88	.....
,, ...	31st ...	81·3	89·0	11·2	77·8	·992	79·0	90	1·24
September	1st ...	80·6	86·0	6·7	79·3	·943	77·4	89	1·10
,, ...	2nd ...	82·3	88·8	11·0	77·8	·924	76·8	82	0·03
,, ...	3rd ...	82·7	88·3	8·3	80·0	·942	77·4	83	.....

	⊖
The mean temperature of the seven days	82·0
The extreme variation of temperature during the seven days	11·5
The maximum temperature during the seven days	89·3
	%
The mean relative humidity during the seven days	87
	Inches.
The total fall of rain from 28th August to 3rd September 1881 ...	4·69

Meteorological Office, India,
The 5th September 1881.

John Eliot,
for Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Abstract of the results of the Thermometric Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, in the month of August 1881.

	O	Date.
The mean temperature during the month	81·4	
The highest temperature during the month	91·8	17th
The lowest temperature during the month	75·8	23, 24, & 25th
The range of temperature during the month	16·0	
The mean daily range of temperature during the month ...	9·1	
The greatest range of temperature in one day during the month ...	14·4	18th
	%	
The mean humidity during the month	88	
	Inches.	
The mean vapour tension during the month	·961	
The total rainfall of the month	21·60	
The greatest fall in 24 hours	3·28	9th
The number of rainy days in the month	25 days.	

John Eliot,
for Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Meteorological Office, India,
The 5th September 1881.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—BENGAL.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS FOR 1881-82.

Areas leased for Irrigation up to end of July 1881.

CIRCLE.	DISTRICT.	CANAL.	SUPPLY OF WATER IN THE CANALS.			KHURRIF.								RUBBI.					SUGARCANE.		GRAND TOTAL.				Grand total of the corresponding month of last year.	RAINFALL.			REMARKS.
						Five-year leases.			Three-year leases.			Annual leases.		Three-year leases.			Annual leases.												
			Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.	Average discharge in cubic feet per second throughout the month.	Estimated discharge utilized.	Leased in July 1881.	Leased up to end of July 1881.	Total, inclusive of unexpired leases of previous years.	Leased in July 1881.	Leased up to end of July 1881.	Total, inclusive of unexpired leases of previous years.	Leased in July 1881.	Leased up to end of July 1881.	Leased in July 1881.	Leased up to end of July 1881.	Total, inclusive of unexpired leases of previous years.	Leased in July 1881.	Leased up to end of July 1881.	Leased in July 1881.	Leased up to end of July 1881.	Khurrif.	Rubbi.	Sugarcane.	Total.		Inches during the month.	Inches during 1881-82.	Average of the ten previous years of the same period.	
			c. ft.	c. ft.	c. ft.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Inches.	Ins.	Inches.	
Orissa ...	Cuttack...	Kendrapara ...	1,269	530·49	...	.....	.....	40,081	.....	224	6,096	...	...	...	...	.....	15	3,940	17	93	46,177	3,940	93	50,210	45,837	14·27	31·31	13·04	(a)—Exclusive of 11 acres leased prior to 1st April last.
		Patamoondee...	1,042	154·70	...	.....	.....	11,356	.....	1	165	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	525	.....	.....	11,521	525	...	12,046	12,371				
		High Level, Section I ...	675	587·72	...	.....	.....	13,587	13	13	333	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	83	.....	2	13,920	83	2	14,005	13,840				
		Taldundah ...	1,300	386·00	...	.....	.....	10,076	.....	2	278	...	...	...	...	.....	96	327	21	38	10,354	327	38	10,719	10,414				
		Matchgong ...	650	225·00	...	.....	.....	25,269	.....	209	3,069	...	...	...	...	.....	235	474	41	78	28,338	474	78	28,890	25,622				
	Balasore ...	High Level Section II.	727·16	339·87	...	.....	.....	204	.....	.....	1,171	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	2	.....	35	1,375	2	35	1,412	598				(b)—Exclusive of one acre under Matchgong canal leased prior to 1st April last.
	Total of the month ...		.....	.....	...	.....	.....	100,573	13	449	11,112	...	...	...	...	.....	346	(a) 5,351	79	(b) 246	111,685	5,351	246	117,282	106,682	.....	...	.....	
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year ...		.....	.....	...	328	981	102,180	.....	267	378	...	...	...	...	.....	227	3,982	.....	142	102,558	3,982	142	106,682	.....	.....	...	.....	
South-Western	Midnapore | Howrah ...	Midnapore ...	875	202	...	(−)1,194	(−)1,194	99,420	(−)1	(−)1	75	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90,495	...	...	90,495	88,554	18·14	42·51	27·30	
		Panchkoorah	300	9	...	1,431	1,431	13,337	(−)193	(−)193	30	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,367	...	...	13,367	10,209	19·43	47·21	25·76	
	Total of the month ...		.....	.....	...	237	237	103,757	(−)194	(−)194	105	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	103,862	...	...	103,862	98,763	.....	...	.....	
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year ...		.....	.....	...	.....	127	98,687	.....	17	76	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	98,763	...	...	98,763	.....	.....	..	.....	
Sone ...	Shahabad	Western Main	4,342	1,067	1,067	.....	319	445	.....	.....	...	3,147	3,147	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,209	3,592	...	1,209	4,801	3,158	12·93	19·33	18·51	
		Buxar ...				447	1,940	1,940	.....	.....	...	8,087	8,134	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,059	10,674	...	4,059	14,133	9,368				
		Arrah ...	1,660	619	619	8,339	14,626	19,652	.....	.....	6,986	10,926	11,623	...	...	.....	.....	.....	92	7,522	38,261	...	7,522	45,783	31,344	10·89	19·74	18·40	* 1,915 acres were erroneously shown in the last month's statement as the lease expired on 31st May 1881.
	Patna and Gya ...	Eastern Main	1,466	292	292	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	129	134	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	134	...	15	149	546	9·78	20·71	18·36	
		Patna ...				1,348	1,348	1,348	.....	.....	379	3,140	3,574	...	...	.....	.....	.....	1	1,036	5,301	...	1,036	6,337	8,592				
	Total of the month ...		.....	.....	...	10,634	18,233	23,385	.....	.....	7,365	25,429	26,612	...	...	.....	.....	.....	93	13,841	57,362	...	13,841	71,203	53,008	.....	...	.....	
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year ...		.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	(−)2,140	9,280	24,604	27,708	...	...	3,792	.....	.....	576	12,228	36,988	3,792	12,228	53,008	.....	.....	...	.....	
	Grand total of the month...		.....	.....	...	10,871	18,470	227,715	(−)181	255	18,582	25,429	26,612	...	...	.....	346	5,351	172	14,087	272,909	5,351	14,087	292,347	253,453	.....	...	.....	
	Grand total of the corresponding month of previous year		.....	.....	...	328	1,108	200,867	.....	(−)1,856	9,734	24,604	27,708	...	...	3,792	227	3,982	576	12,370	238,309	7,774	12,370	258,453	.....	.....	...	.....	

Calcutta, the 31*st August* 1881.

G. F. E. S. NEILL, *Major*, M.S.C.,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
in the P. W. Dept.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

Statements showing the total amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Canals for the month of July 1881.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Kendrapara Canal and its Branch to Gundakia on the Gobri River.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—54 MILES.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Ton-mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of tolls per ton-mile.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.			
	LOCAL TRAFFIC.							
	(1)—PRIVATE							
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
1	Betel	20	400	77	3	25	0 4 0	.....
1	Cocoanuts	100	150	225	8	80	2 4 0	.....
1	Castor seeds	30	120	87	3	126	1 3 6	.....
1	Dry mangoes	40	40	94	3	48	0 6 0	.....
5	Earthen pots	120	20	283	14	560	5 4 6	.....
178	Empty boats	.....	.....	17,656	629	18,389	99 14 9	.....
5	Firewood	450	45	1,012	36	392	5 3 6	.....
13	Gram	920	3,680	1,817	65	2,608	23 10 6	.....
6	Hides	1,850	18,500	3,620	129	4,950	58 1 6	.....
18	Jaggery	1,900	9,500	3,891	139	2,862	34 8 0	.....
1	Kharee	400	800	693	25	1,050	10 15 6	.....
23	Miscellaneous	5,120	33,580	10,760				
18	Miscellaneous goods, &c., of Messrs. J. Bullock & Co.	.....	.....	9,231	330	1,768	133 6 2	.....
26	Oil-cake	3,025	3,025	6,649	237	8,014	83 5 0	.....
60	Paddy	8,150	8,150	15,255	545	15,731	174 0 6	.....
74	Passengers (1,907 in number)	.....	.....	27,869	995	41,767	537 11 0	.....
12	Rice	3,540	7,080	6,345	227	9,454	94 3 6	.....
10	Spices	1,530	30,600	3,447	123	5,166	54 7 0	.....
12	Salt	2,500	11,500	4,611	165	5,061	54 7 0	.....
1	Sleeper	200	700	460	16	672	7 5 0	.....
1	Straw	30	10	93	3	48	0 6 0	.....
3	Stone	330	20	692	24	212	3 12 0	.....
11	Til seed	3,790	18,710	6,925	247	10,244	110 1 6	.....
2	Turmeric	150	750	372	13	520	5 11 0	.....
1	Timbers	100	300	140	5	200	1 14 0	.....
1	Tal umbrellas	100	30	169	6	240	2 7 0	.....
1	Wheat	200	600	447	16	672	6 14 6	.....
486	Total	34,395	1,48,310	1,22,920	4,391	1,46,363	1,673 2 5*	0 2·2
328	Total of same month last year	25,220	1,62,640	74,389	2,656	95,987	1,212 12 2	0 2·4
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
...	Timbers (14 in number)	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	5 0 0	.....
...	Demurrage on boats	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11 6 0	.....
...	Total	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	16 6 0	.....
27	Total of same month last year	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	225 11 1	.....

* In comparing with the corresponding month of last year the private trade shows an increase of Rs. 252 which is due to the increase of traffic in item passengers only.

(2)—STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

1	Bamboos	100	10	221	8	240	3 4 0	.....
4	Empty boats	.....	.....	427	15	112	1 9 0	.....
3	Laterite stone	900	15	1,656	59	59	7 12 0	.....
2	Timbers	500	1,500	934	33	1,320	13 8 0	.....
10	Total	1,500	1,525	3,238	115	1,731	26 1 0	0 2·9
9	Total of same month last year	.....	.....	709	25	443	5 2 0	0 2·2
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
...	Bamboos (4,700 in number)	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	4 6 6	.....
...	Gyles (207 in number)	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	3 1 6	.....
25	Boats passed free†	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	Total	.....	140	.....	.....	.....	7 8 0	.....
25	Total of same month last year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

† A memorandum of free boats is attached.

ABSTRACT.

486	Private, including miscellaneous	34,395	1,48,370	1,22,920	4,391	1,46,363	1,689 8 5	.....
35	Government stores, including miscellaneous	1,500	1,665	3,238	115	1,731	33 9 0	.....
521	Grand Total	35,895	1,50,035	1,26,158	4,506	1,48,094	1,723 1 5‡	.....
389	Grand Total of same month last year	25,220	1,62,660	75,098	2,681	96,430	2,943 9 3	.....

‡ Of this, Rs. 666-13-0 is the total collection of Gobri Canal lock, and Rs. 1,056-4-5 is the collection of Kendrapara Canal lock.

Kendrapara Canal—concluded.

MEMO.

	Rs. A. P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	4,481 12 2
Amount of tollage for the month	1,723 1 5
Total ...	6,204 13 7
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	3,659 4 7
Balance at the end of the month	2,545 9 0

MEMO. OF FREE BOATS.

PARTICULARS.	No. of boats.	Maundage.	Tonnage.	Tollage realizable. Rs. A. P.
Passenger boats of Government officials	7	701	25	8 5 0
Boats conveying materials for Jumboo works... ...	13	3,060	108	59 0 0
Ditto ditto returning empty	5	1,144	41	10 6 0
Total ...	25	4,905	174	77 11 0

High Level Canal, Range I.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—34 6 MILES.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE Weight of cargo.	APPROXIMATE Value of cargo.	TONNAGE OF BOATS. Maunds.	TONNAGE OF BOATS. Tons.	Ton-mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton-mile.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1)—PRIVATE.

		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
4	Cotton	650	6,500	1,823	65	1,495	14 8 0	.....
41	Empty boats	.....	.....	6,750	241	5,594	36 2 3	.....
5	Gram	450	1,800	1,175	42	1,428	14 6 0	.....
1	Hides	20	200	50	2	22	0 2 0	.....
1	Jaggery	80	240	213	8	208	2 8 0	.....
2	Miscellaneous	200	500	487	17	561	5 15 0	.....
4	Paddy	425	425	1,094	39	1,326	13 2 0	.....
11	Passengers (198 in number)	.....	.....	663	24	690	14 13 6	.....
10	Salt	725	3,625	1,607	57	1,710	18 6 0	.....
1	Timber	100	350	304	11	88	0 14 0	.....
80	Total ...	2,650	13,640	14,166	506	13,122	120 12 9*	0 1·8
93	Total of same month last year ...	10,915	43,920	14,534	518	14,449	191 13 6	0 2·5
...	MISCELLANEOUS. Nil.			Nil.				
...	Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	Total of same month last year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* In comparing with the corresponding month of last year, the private trade shows a decrease of Rs. 71 which is due to the falling off of traffic in items paddy, passengers, jengelly, castor seeds, salt, &c.

(2)—STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

10	Empty boats	.....	.....	1,924	69	2,254	11 11 6	.....
1	Stores, &c.	150	300	400	14	462	5 0 0	.....
1	Sand-stone	50	10	128	5	132	1 9 0	.....
12	Total ...	200	310	2,452	88	2,848	18 4 6	0 1·2
32	Total of same month last year ...	3,700	55	9,407	336	2,070	58 8 0	0 5·4
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
5	Boats passed free†	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Total of same month last year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

† A memorandum of free boats is attached.

ABSTRACT.

80	Private, including miscellaneous	2,650	13,640	14,166	506	13,122	120 12 9	.....
17	Government stores, including miscellaneous	200	310	2,452	88	2,848	18 4 6	.....
97	Grand Total ...	2,850	13,950	16,618	594	15,970	139 1 3	.....
128	Grand Total of same month last year ...	14,615	43,975	23,941	854	16,519	250 5 6	.....

MEMO.

	Rs. A. P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	131 14 3
Amount of tollage for the month	139 1 3
Total ...	270 15 6
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	98 10 0
Balance at the end of the month	172 5 6

MEMO. OF FREE BOATS.

PARTICULARS.	No. of boats.	Maundage.	Tonnage.	Tollage realizable. Rs. A. P.
Boats passed for Government officials on duty	5	628	22	6 14 0
Total ...	5	628	22	6 14 0

Taldunda Canal.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—27½ MILES.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate		Tonnage of Boats.		Ton-mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton-mile.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.			
	LOCAL TRAFFIC.							
	(1)—PRIVATE.							
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
6	Paddy	1,855	1,575	2,719	97	873	13 9 7	.....
1	Rice	217	655	280	10	150	2 12 9	.....
3	Jaggery	721	3,600	1,046	37	931	10 7 4	.....
3	Spices	1,433	5,000	2,752	98	197	13 12 3	.....
1	Ghee	72	720	234	8	206	2 5 6	.....
2	Mustard	480	1,440	900	32	646	9 0 0	.....
8	Rubble	2,765	97	4,950	177	177	6 3 2	.....
3	Cloths	1,515	7,000	2,905	104	208	14 8 5	.....
1	Cotton	189	567	351	13	312	3 8 2	.....
1	Miscellaneous	90	50	270	9	19	1 5 8	.....
45	Passengers	.....	.....	29,612	1,058	2,115	148 2 11	.....
38	Empty	.....	.....	8,688	310	3,102	25 5 5	.....
112	Total	9,337	20,704	54,707	1,953	8,930	251 1 2	0 5·4
139	Total of same month last year	20,963	5,442	63,554	2,270	13,525	321 2 0	0 4·5
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
...	12 Logs	.....	50	.....			3 0 0	
...	Bamboos (3,500 in number)	.....	75	.....	.....	.....	6 10 0	.....
...	Passengers (2,954 in number)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9 0 4	.....
...	Total	.....	125	.....	.....	.....	18 10 4	.....
...	Total of same month last year	.....	54	.....	.....	.....	22 9 9	.....
	(2)—STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.							
1	Rubble	445	14	742	26	26	0 14 10	
1	Empty	.....	.....	297	11	11	0 6 0	
2	Total	445	14	1,039	37	37	1 4 10	0 6·7
6	Total of same month last year	775	218	2,135	76	587	10 8 11	0 3·4
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
...	Nil.			Nil.				
...	Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	Total of same month last year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	ABSTRACT.							
112	Private, including miscellaneous	9,337	20,829	54,707	1,953	8,930	269 11 6	.....
2	Government stores, including miscellaneous	445	14	1,039	37	37	1 4 10	.....
114	Grand Total	9,782	20,843	55,746	1,990	8,967	271 0 4	.....
145	Grand Total of same month last year	21,738	5,714	65,689	2,346	14,112	354 4 8	.....

MEMO.

	Rs. A. P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	63 5 0
Amount of tollage for the month	271 0 4
Total	334 5 4
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	260 10 0
Balance at the end of the month	73 11 4

High Level Canal, Range II.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—12½ MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1)—PRIVATE.

1	Dry mangoes	25	25	118	4	48	0 10 9	.....
10	Empty boats	.....	.....	1,295	46	586	3 14 6	.....
1	Furniture	50	200	75	3	30	0 9 0	.....
2	Khassary	240	960	648	23	276	4 1 0	.....
2	Paddy	230	230	514	18	234	3 2 0	.....
7	Passenger (112 in number)	.....	.....	1,008	36	452	7 3 3	.....
1	Salt	200	1,000	630	24	168	4 1 0	.....
2	Turmeric	230	1,150	575	21	252	3 7 0	.....
26	Total	975	3,565	4,893	175	2,046	27 0 6*	0 2·5
40	Total of same month last year	2,650	9,000	7,321	261	3,201	71 8 3	0 4·3
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
...	Timbers (11 in number)	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	1 1 3	.....
...	Small dongahs (20 in number)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 6 0	.....
...	Total	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	7 7 3	.....
...	Total of same month last year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11 13 0	.....

* In comparing with the corresponding month of last year, the private trade shows a decrease of Rs. 40 which is due to the falling off of traffic in items paddy, passengers, castor seeds, salt, empties, &c.

High Level Canal, Range II—concluded.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of Boats. Maunds.	Tonnage of Boats. Tons.	Ton-mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton-mile.
	(2)—STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.							
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
23	Empty boats	.....	.....	3,916	140	1,590	11 6 6	.....
7	Firewood	800	80	1,924	69	828	11 6 6	.....
2	Gravel	400	10	742	26	152	4 8 6	.....
5	Laterite stone	1,500	25	3,257	116	1,392	20 0 0	.....
1	Sand-stone	50	10	143	5	60	0 12 6	.....
38	Total ...	2,750	125	9,982	356	4,022	48 2 0	0 2·3
34	Total of same month last year ...	5,800	535	10,769	384	2,797	104 12 0	0 7·3
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
...	Nil	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	.....
...	Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	Total of same month last year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	ABSTRACT.							
26	Private, including miscellaneous ...	975	3,605	4,893	175	2,046	34 7 9	.....
38	Government stores, including miscellaneous	2,750	125	9,982	356	4,022	48 2 0	.....
64	Grand Total ...	3,725	3,730	14,875	531	6,068	82 9 9	.....
74	Grand Total of same month last year ...	8,450	9,535	18,090	645	5,998	188 1 3	.....

MEMO.

	Rs. A. P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	193 15 6
Amount of tollage for the month	82 9 9
Total ...	276 9 3
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	201 3 9
Balance at the end of the month	75 5 6

High Level Canal, Range III.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—6½ MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1)—PRIVATE.

4	Empty boats	.....	.....	429	15	105	1 2 9	.....
2	Paddy	230	230	514	18	126	3 2 0	.....
7	Passengers 98 in No.	.....	.....	998	36	252	6 5 6	.....
2	Turmeric	300	1,500	583	21	147	3 7 0	.....
15	Total ...	530	1,730	2,524	90	630	14 1 3*	0 4·3
14	Total of same month last year ...	700	2,300	3,011	109	1,204	29 7 2	0 4·6
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
	Nil.							
...	Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	Total of same month last year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* In comparing with the corresponding month of last year, the private trade shows a decrease of Rs. 15 which is due to the falling off of traffic in items paddy, passengers, empties, &c.

(2)—STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

	Nil.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	Total of same month last year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
...	Nil.							
...	Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	Total of same month last year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	ABSTRACT.							
15	Private, including miscellaneous	530	1,730	2,524	90	630	14 1 3	.....
...	Government stores, including miscellaneous	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	Grand Total ...	530	1,730	2,524	90	630	14 1 3	.....
14	Grand Total of same month last year ...	700	2,300	3,011	109	1,204	29 7 2	.....

MEMO.

	Rs. A. P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	20 4 0
Amount of tollage for the month	14 1 3
Total ...	34 5 3
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	7 8 0
Balance at the end of the month	26 13 3

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.

Midnapore Canal.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—53 MILES.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate		Tonnage of Boats.		Ton-mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton-mile.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.			
	LOCAL TRAFFIC.							
	(1)—PRIVATE.							
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
38	Coal	6,340	2,211	13,890	.....	.....	131 12 0	.....
18	Coke	6,500	3,768	13,675	.....	.....	155 15 0	.....
21	Bricks (122,000 in number)	10,250	1,744	18,475	.....	.....	70 9 6	.....
8	Tiles (40,100)	2,000	546	4,625	.....	.....	26 8 6	.....
47	Earthenware	4,753	1,071	11,400	.....	.....	64 11 9	.....
53	Sand	16,000	1,594	29,550	.....	.....	112 0 0	.....
5	Lime	600	510	1,500	.....	.....	7 2 0	.....
8	Timber (12 in number)	226	325	315	.....	.....	3 14 3	.....
4	Firewood	700	830	1,575	.....	.....	14 4 6	.....
1	Iron	25	75	125	.....	.....	1 1 6	.....
55	Brass	8,943	3,66,750	22,265	.....	.....	137 14 9	.....
11	Silk	321	60,250	2,170	.....	.....	15 8 9	.....
11	Cotton	1,750	31,900	4,025	.....	.....	43 8 0	.....
13	Piece-goods (European)	1,500	98,100	4,100	.....	.....	34 9 0	.....
3	Gunny (Indian)—150 in number	140	750	450	.....	.....	1 11 0	.....
4	Jute	370	1,480	760	.....	.....	3 3 0	.....
126	Paddy	11,931	7,790	24,455	.....	.....	319 0 3	.....
294	Rice	61,917	96,756	1,22,580	.....	.....	1,624 9 6	.....
3	Wheat	450	1,500	1,025	.....	.....	4 3 6	.....
130	Gram	20,915	60,702	44,770	.....	.....	339 5 3	.....
12	Linseed	2,265	6,755	4,975	.....	.....	56 10 0	.....
45	Mustard-seed	9,350	36,170	18,725	.....	.....	97 3 6	.....
4	Other oil-seed	1,250	2,700	2,525	.....	.....	30 7 0	.....
1	Mustard oil	4	48	20	.....	.....	0 1 3	.....
5	Other oils	962	3,522	2,075	.....	.....	42 11 0	.....
75	Oil-cake	15,190	15,190	30,235	.....	.....	149 5 6	.....
42	Fruits	3,140	6,750	8,115	.....	.....	47 12 3	.....
12	Vegetables	1,495	1,495	3,050	.....	.....	26 11 0	.....
54	Tobacco	9,340	60,165	18,825	.....	.....	211 8 3	.....
3	Spices	750	5,000	1,525	.....	.....	20 5 6	.....
17	Cocoanuts (49,500 in number)	1,055	1,050	3,415	.....	.....	34 10 9	.....
80	Straw (1,485 kahans)	21,290	4,909	49,205	.....	.....	299 11 6	.....
2	Betel-nuts	80	900	425	.....	.....	2 13 6	.....
2	Sugar, refined	225	2,250	375	.....	.....	7 2 0	.....
99	Do. unrefined	13,675	53,810	30,065	.....	.....	155 5 3	.....
129	Salt	46,972	1,86,288	88,605	.....	.....	819 9 9	.....
7	Saggi	1,090	3,220	2,550	.....	.....	32 14 0	.....
1	Cattle (1 in number)	5	20	90	.....	.....	0 12 9	.....
6	Hides (3,900 in number)	560	7,900	1,475	.....	.....	12 2 6	.....
3	Horns	330	1,170	875	.....	.....	4 14 6	.....
1,684	Empty boats	.....	.....	1,30,685	.....	.....	1,299 5 0	.....
1,834	Passenger-boats	.....	.....	1,31,645	.....	.....	1,679 11 9	.....
36	Betel-leaves	2,500	13,250	6,365	.....	.....	43 13 6	.....
1	Sál piles (50 in number)	150	150	150	.....	.....	1 7 0	.....
7	Goat and sheep (410 in number)	51	450	545	.....	.....	6 11 6	.....
59	Cotton twist and yarn (European)	6,750	2,19,020	18,150	.....	.....	111 14 6	.....
26	Do. piece-goods (Indian)	970	1,06,000	4,810	.....	.....	30 8 6	.....
16	Curd	1,390	4,170	3,750	.....	.....	26 10 6	.....
183	Miscellaneous	6,395	44,990	26,165	.....	.....	165 4 0	.....
2	Other fibres, raw	240	300	575	.....	.....	7 11 0	.....
1	Rope	4	8	70	.....	.....	1 1 0	.....
8	Planks	600	1,725	2,115	.....	.....	15 14 6	.....
29	Rubble stones	12,050	36,450	29,825	.....	.....	895 4 0	.....
5,338	Total	3,15,739	15,64,477	9,43,820	33,708	6,11,656	9,448 15 6	0 3
4,276	Total of same month last year	2,72,427	13,00,688	8,01,415	28,621	4,11,572	6,597 3 3	0 3
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
...	Passengers (25,019 in number)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	699 5 9	.....
...	Demurrage, &c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16 6 6	.....
19	Boats passed free	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	715 12 3	.....
18	Total of same month last year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	251 10 3	.....
	(2)—STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.							
...	Nil.			Nil				
...	Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	Total of same month last year	.....	.....	475	17	899	14 4 0	.....
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
...	Nil.			Nil				
...	Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	Total of same month last year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Midnapore Canal—concluded.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate		Tonnage of Boats.		Ton-mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton-mile.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.			

ABSTRACT.

		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
5,357	Private, including miscellaneous	3,15,739	15,64,477	9,43,820	33,708	6,11,656	10,164 11 9	.....
...	Government stores, including miscellaneous	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5,357	Grand Total ...	3,15,739	15,64,477	9,43,820	33,708	6,11,656	10,164 11 9*	.....
4,295	Grand Total of same month last year ...	2,72,427	13,00,688	8,01,890	28,638	4,12,471	6,863 1 6	.....

* This includes tolls on Narainghur Channel, amounting to Rs. 93-15-6.

MEMO.

	Rs. A. P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	1,487 3 0
Amount of tollage for the month	10,164 11 9
Total ...	11,651 14 9
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	10,437 15 3
Balance at the end of the month	1,213 15 6

Hidgellee Tidal Canal.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—29 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1)—PRIVATE.

1	Earthenware	8	5	70	.....	.....	0 7 0	.....
2	Lime	100	36	200	.....	.....	2 4 0	.....
1	Timber	40	80	40	.....	.....	0 10 6	.....
13	Piece-goods (European)	595	15,605	2,530	.....	.....	27 8 3	.....
2	Gunny bags (Indian)	10	100	235	.....	.....	3 9 3	.....
13	Mats	880	4,300	3,760	.....	.....	33 11 3	.....
279	Paddy	47,035	31,069	91,330	.....	.....	1,130 1 0	.....
179	Rice	23,264	29,240	49,015	.....	.....	641 7 6	.....
3	Gram	300	700	650	.....	.....	5 14 0	.....
9	Other oil	990	12,060	2,515	.....	.....	39 1 6	.....
2	Other oil-seeds	150	600	350	.....	.....	2 6 6	.....
4	Oil-cake	150	150	455	.....	.....	3 2 0	.....
8	Fruits	700	1,320	1,175	.....	.....	10 0 9	.....
18	Vegetables	260	439	805	.....	.....	6 2 9	.....
93	Tobacco	7,580	48,000	21,965	.....	.....	299 11 3	.....
71	Straw	12,539	2,650	23,790	.....	.....	165 5 0	.....
4	Betel-nuts	80	480	330	.....	.....	4 3 9	.....
3	Sugar, refined	25	235	170	.....	.....	1 2 0	.....
8	Sugar, unrefined	1,450	4,565	2,530	.....	.....	39 8 9	.....
2	Jaggery	200	600	450	.....	.....	3 1 6	.....
52	Salt	10,384	41,374	24,635	.....	.....	295 9 3	.....
1	Bamboos	8	6	40	.....	.....	0 6 0	.....
4	Blanks	500	2,100	1,770	.....	.....	29 14 0	.....
12	Miscellaneous	40	101	365	.....	.....	3 9 0	.....
1	Hides	25	600	175	.....	.....	3 2 9	.....
65	Passenger boats	.....	.....	3,360	.....	.....	37 8 3	.....
1	Furniture	100	1,000	375	.....	.....	2 9 3	.....
569	Empty	.....	.....	58,055	.....	.....	647 4 3	.....
4	Fish	7	34	200	.....	.....	1 7 3	.....
1,424	Total ...	1,08,260	1,96,849	2,91,340	10,405	1,96,246	3,440 12 6	0 3·3
1,517	Total of same month last year ...	1,10,871	1,80,639	3,06,940	10,962	2,18,246	3,817 14 0	0 3·3

MISCELLANEOUS.

...	Passenger (247 in number)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 3 3	.....
...	Demurrage, &c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 9 6	.....
6	Boats passed free	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19 12 9	.....
...	Total of same month last year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23 12 9	.....

(2)—STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

1	Coal	100	25	300	.....	.....	5 7 0	.....
1	Ghooting line	60	90	100	.....	.....	1 2 0	.....
3	Empty	.....	.....	300	.....	.....	3 5 0	.....
1	Sand	100	.....	200	.....	.....	2 4 0	.....
6	Total ...	260	115	900	32	694	12 2 0	.....
...	Total of same month last year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

MISCELLANEOUS.

Nil.

...	Total ...	.....	.....	Nil.	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	Total of same month last year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Hidgellee Tidal Canal—concluded.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of Boats. Maunds.	Tonnage of Boats. Tons.	Ton-mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton-mile.
	ABSTRACT.							
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
1,430	Private, including miscellaneous	1,08,260	1,96,849	2,91,340	10,405	1,96,946	3,460 9 3	.....
6	Government stores, including miscellaneous	260	115	900	32	694	12 2 0	.....
1,436	Grand Total ...	1,08,520	1,96,964	2,92,240	10,437	1,97,640	3,472 11 3	.....
1,517	Grand Total of same month last year ...	1,10,871	1,80,639	3,06,940	10,962	2,18,246	3,841 10 9	.....

Memo.	Rs. A. P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	270 1 6
Amount of tollage for the month	3,472 11 3
Total ...	3,742 12 9
Amount credited in the accounts of the month	3,558 6 9
Balance at the end of the month	184 6 0

SONE CIRCLE.

Arrah Canal.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—65 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1)—PRIVATE.

6	Rice	2,991	5,982	3,891	138	9,304	83 10 9	.....
71	Wheat	29,528	44,292	35,946	1,282	97,238	611 6 9	.....
31	Salt	9,010	40,540	13,590	485	17,113	256 8 6	.....
8	Other articles of food	530	530	1,595	57	2,004	19 0 6	.....
3	Stone	1,550	242	1,949	69	5,175	17 12 9	.....
11	Kunkur	1,706	213	3,356	112	2,332	15 3 3	.....
1	Bricks	194	62	294	10	100	0 9 9	.....
1	Chalk	208	1,040	368	12	684	7 10 6	.....
3	Lime	543	546	974	34	1,724	15 5 0	.....
23	Linseed	12,384	37,152	15,875	567	42,042	256 4 0	.....
24	Tobacco	5,919	29,595	9,219	329	10,484	98 2 6	.....
7	Gunny bags and grass	309	772	829	29	1,286	12 5 3	.....
4	Furniture	189	2,375	614	21	507	6 8 3	.....
2	Cotton	528	2,112	729	26	1,951	7 13 6	.....
1	Sajee	24	120	124	4	48	0 7 0	.....
17	Passengers	.....	.....	2,045	73	3,072	31 6 0	.....
120	Empty	.....	.....	14,036	501	15,029	71 11 9	.....
333	Total ...	65,616	1,65,573	1,05,434	3,749	2,09,213	1,599 14 0	0 1·3
238	Total of same month last year ...	38,966	4,31,466	70,131	2,499	78,183	1,031 11 6	0 2
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
...	30 rafts of bamboos and bullahs, (65,834 in number).	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28 3 3	.....
...	Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28 3 3	.....
...	Total of same month last year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16 15 0	.....

(2)—STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

30	Stones	7,698	1,200	12,148	433	12,885	76 1 3	.....
2	Planks	148	740	390	14	312	4 13 0	.....
14	Empty	.....	.....	1,271	45	1,350	6 4 0	.....
46	Total ...	7,846	1,940	13,817	492	14,547	87 2 3	0 1·1
21	Total of same month last year ...	18,226	10,262	27,703	987	35,455	181 5 0	0 1
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
...	Nil.			Nil.				
...	Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	Total of same month last year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17 10 0	.....

Arrah Canal—concluded.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of Boats. Maunds.	Tons.	Ton-mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton-mile.
	ABSTRACT.							
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
333	Private, including miscellaneous	65,616	1,05,573	1,05,434	3,749	2,09,213	1,538 1 3	.....
46	Government stores, including miscellaneous	7,846	1,940	*13,817	492	14,547	87 2 3	.....
379*	Grand Total ...	73,462	1,67,513	1,19,251	4,241	2,23,760	1,625 3 6*	.....
329	Grand Total of same month last year ...	57,192	4,41,725	97,854	3,486	1,13,638	1,247 9 6	.....

* Increase owing to the collection of "Main Western Canal" made by the Buxar Division.

MEMO.

	Rs. A. P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	49 8 6
Amount of tollage for the month	1,625 3 6
Total ...	1,674 12 0
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	1,532 11 3
Balance at the end of the month	142 0 9

Main Western Canal.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—22 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1)—PRIVATE.

50	Wheat	24,706	49,412	32,056	1,125	83,398	215 8 6	.....
23	Linseed	12,800	38,400	16,075	560	41,420	100 7 6	.....
2	Mill stone	1,000	350	1,350	48	4,080	4 3 6	.....
1	Post stone	400	200	550	16	1,200	1 11 6	.....
76	Total ...	38,906	88,362	50,031	1,749	1,30,098	321 15 0	0 '4
52	Total of same month last year ...	16,100	75,820	23,275	830	21,500	312 7 9	0 2·7
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
1	Demurrage charge of a boat for one day ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 11 0	.....
	Excess toll realized on account of wrong calculation of Toll Collector, Arrah ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 11 9	.....
1	Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8 6 9	.....
...	Total of same month last year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

(2)—STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

19	Rubble stone	5,900	295	8,000	280	8,368	55 4 0	.....
1	Mile stone	100	5	225	8	416	2 4 0	.....
1	Post stone	300	15	450	16	832	4 8 0	.....
1	Empty boat	.....	.....	350	12	204	1 1 6	.....
22	Total ...	6,300	315	9,025	316	9,820	63 1 6	0 1·2
39	Total of same month last year ...	.....	.....	5,125	183	4,026	20 12 0	0 0·9
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
...	Nil.			Nil.	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	Total of same month last year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

ABSTRACT.

77	Private, including miscellaneous	38,906	88,362	50,031	1,749	1,30,098	330 5 9	.....
22	Government stores, including miscellaneous	6,300	315	9,025	316	9,820	63 1 6	.....
99	Grand Total ...	45,206	88,677	59,056	2,065	1,39,918	393 7 3	.....
91	Grand Total of same month last year ...	16,100	75,820	28,400	1,013	25,526	333 3 9	.....

MEMO.

	Rs. A. P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	56 14 0
Amount of tollage for the month	393 7 3
Total ...	450 5 3
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	332 3 3
Balance remaining unadjusted	118 2 0

Patna Canal.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—86½ MILES.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Ton-mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton-mile.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.			
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
LOCAL TRAFFIC.								
(1)—PRIVATE.								
6	Rice	185	255	1,337	48	2,269	22 1 6	.....
29	Wheat	11,200	20,725	18,020	646	51,764	533 6 6	.....
11	Salt	2,790	11,280	4,911	175	9,693	126 12 3	.....
15	Other food	3,898	7,490	6,225	220	13,192	133 3 9	.....
96	Linseed	44,655	1,34,165	62,090	2,217	1,60,697	1,685 6 3	.....
2	Other seeds	250	1,180	442	15	644	6 2 0	.....
12	Stimulants	1,862	7,811	4,423	158	10,993	113 7 9	.....
27	Building materials	6,750	2,450	10,358	377	28,689	291 3 3	.....
10	Fuel	1,020	150	2,033	72	363	3 8 3	.....
84	Miscellaneous	10,658	36,586	28,689	1,023	58,411	611 12 9	.....
137	Empty boats	.....	.....	20,427	729	31,728	157 13 6	.....
429	Total ...	83,268	2,22,092	1,59,155	5,680	3,68,438	3,684 13 9	0 1·9
391	Total of same month last year ...	61,674	1,63,887	1,23,634	4,381	2,64,745	2,662 9 3	1 1·9
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
...	Passengers (217 in number)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35 10 3	.....
...	Bamboos and bullahs (198,064 in number)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	87 10 9	.....
...	Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	123 5 0	.....
...	Total of same month last year ...	712	.....	.....	.....	.....	34 14 9	.....
(2)—STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.								
1	Steam coal	650	376	759	27	2,106	11 0 3	.....
2	Planks	209	510	383	13	926	9 5 3	.....
2	Earthen pipes	44	132	330	12	688	7 0 0	.....
16	Empty boats	.....	.....	1,783	63	6,422	22 2 3	.....
21	Total ...	903	1,018	3,255	115	10,142	49 7 9	1 0·9
28	Total of same month last year ...	3,155	640	6,105	218	13,231	66 0 7	0 0·9
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
4	Steamers passed free	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	Jolly boats ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Total of same month last year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
ABSTRACT.								
429	Private, including miscellaneous	83,268	2,24,182	1,59,155	5,680	3,68,438	3,808 2 9	.....
27	Government stores, including miscellaneous	903	1,018	3,255	115	10,142	49 7 9	.....
456	Grand Total ...	84,171	2,25,200	1,62,410	5,795	3,78,580	3,857 10 6	.....
424	Grand Total of same month last year ...	64,829	1,65,239	1,29,739	4,599	2,77,976	2,763 8 6	.....

MEMO.

	Rs. A. P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	534 2 6
Amount of tollage for the month	3,857 10 6
Total ...	4,391 13 0
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	3,468 7 9
Balance at the end of the month	923 5 3

Buxar Canal.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—43¾ MILES.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of Boats. Maunds.	Tonnage of Boats. Tons.	Ton-mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton-mile.
	LOCAL TRAFFIC.							
	(1)—PRIVATE.							
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
31	Wheat	5,025	10,001	12,190	434	15,284	163 9 4	.....
2	Salt	235	788	375	12	261	3 1 6	.....
1	Tobacco	100	687	200	7	119	1 4 0	.....
1	Iron	50	100	100	3	108	1 6 0	.....
2	Gunny bags	100	75	175	6	216	2 6 6	.....
1	Aloe trees	100	50	150	5	80	0 13 6	.....
1	Lime	.....	.....	396	13	260	3 2 9	.....
1	Passenger	.....	.....	100	3	108	1 6 0	.....
30	Empty boats	.....	.....	2,536	89	3,252	16 4 3	.....
70	Total ...	5,610	11,710	16,225	572	19,688	193 5 10	0 1·8
...	Total of same month last year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
...	Timber (8 in number) ...	100	160	150	5	220	3 12 6	.....
...	Bamboos and 327,128 do. } ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90 11 3	.....
...	Bullahs 1,911 do. }							
1	Empty boat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 5 0	.....
1	Total ...	100	160	150	5	220	94 12 9	.....
...	Total of same month last year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	(2)—STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.							
20	Empty boats	.....	.....	1,850	65	2,640	13 13 9	.....
2	Lime	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 7 0	.....
2	Stones	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 3 6	.....
24	Total ...	.....	.....	1,850	65	2,640	17 8 3	.....
...	Total of same month last year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
	Nil.			Nil.				
...	Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	Total of same month last year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	ABSTRACT.							
71	Private, including miscellaneous	5,710	11,861	16,375	577	19,908	288 2 7	.....
24	Government stores, including miscellaneous	.....	.....	1,850	65	2,640	17 8 3	.....
95	Grand Total ...	5,710	11,861	18,225	642	22,548	305 10 10	.....
...	Grand Total of same month last year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

MEMO.

	Rs. A. P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	8 0 0
Amount of tollage for the month	305 10 10
Total ...	313 10 10
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	313 10 10
Balance at the end of the month	0 0 0

ABSTRACT.

Canals.	Traffic, 1881-82. During the month.	Traffic, 1881-82. To end of the month.	Traffic, 1880-81. During the corresponding month.	Traffic, 1880-81. To end of the corresponding month.	Remarks.
ORISSA CIRCLE.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Kendrapara	1,723 1 5	8,914 0 3	2,043 9 3	9,848 11 8	
High Level, Range I	139 1 3	822 5 0	250 5 6	1,148 13 6	
Taldunda	271 0 4	713 3 10	354 4 8	868 1 4	
High Level, Range II	82 9 9	2,353 14 6	188 1 3	1,366 15 3	
Ditto, do. III	14 1 3	172 7 2	29 7 2	142 15 2	
Total Orissa Circle ...	2,229 14 0	12,975 14 9	2,865 11 10	13,375 8 11	
SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.					
Midnapore	10,164 11 9	32,409 6 3	6,863 1 6	22,694 12 6	
Hidgellee Tidal	3,472 11 3	22,954 6 3	3,841 10 9	21,201 3 9	
Total South-Western Circle ...	13,637 7 0	55,363 12 6	10,704 12 3	43,896 0 3	
SONE CIRCLE.					
Arrah	1,625 3 6	5,281 9 6	1,247 9 6	1,863 4 0	
Western Main	393 7 3	915 8 6	333 3 9	453 7 3	
Patna	3,857 10 6	11,522 0 1	2,763 8 6	10,627 9 9	
Buxar	305 10 10	777 13 2	.....	.....	
Total Sone Circle ...	6,182 0 1	18,496 15 3	4,344 5 9	12,944 5 0	
GRAND TOTAL ...	22,049 5 1	86,836 10 6	17,914 13 10	70,215 14 2	

GOVERNMENT TRANSPORT SERVICE.

Canals.	Traffic, 1881-82. During the month. Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.	To end of the month. Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.	Traffic, 1880-81. During the corresponding month. Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.	To end of the corresponding month. Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.
Orissa Circle.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.
Kendrapara, Gobri, and Taldunda	2,054	112	1,583 0 3	3,233	287	7,572 3 5	1,570	238	3,142 13 9	2,785	1,258	*6,734 9 6
High Level	242	90	115 0 6	496	320	239 14 9	288	186	136 15 6	504	216	217 15 3
Total Orissa Circle ...	2,296	202	4,698 0 9	3 729	607	7,812 2 2	1,858	424	3,279 13 3	3,289	1,474	6,952 8 9
South-Western Circle.												
Midnapore	2,798	442	1,434 0 0	10,969	2,389	5,519 0 0	1,877	327	1,020 13 0	6,817	1,323	3,259 5 6
Total South-Western Circle	2,798	442	1,434 0 0	10,969	2,389	5,519 0 0	1,877	327	1,020 13 0	6,817	1,323	3,259 5 6
Sone Circle.												
Arrah	2,239	1,329	1,609 0 0	8,003	5,290	5,612 0 0	1,039	679	915 8 0	2,362	3,654	2,051 13 6
Eastern Main and Patna ,,	1,015	2,647	882 5 6	3,563	7,931	2,900 7 6	914	959	688 2 3	3,624	2,374	2,829 7 6
Total Sone Circle ...	3,254	3,976	2,491 5 6	11,568	13,221	8,512 7 6	1,953	1,638	1,603 10 3	5,926	6,028	4,881 5 0
Grand Total ...	8,348	4,620	8,623 6 3	26,266	16,217	21,843 9 8	5,688	2,389	5,904 4 6	16,032	8,825	15,093 3 3

* Not shown in the return for July 1880.

TOTAL NAVIGATION RECEIPTS.

	Earnings, 1881-82. During the month.	To end of the month.	Earnings, 1880-81. During the corresponding month.	To end of the corresponding month.	Remarks.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Orissa Canals	6,927 14 9	20,788 0 11	6,145 9 1	20,328 1 8	
Midnapore ,, ...	15,071 7 0	60,882 12 6	11,725 9 3	47,155 5 9	
Sone ,, ...	8,673 5 7	27,009 6 9	5,948 0 0	17,825 10 0	
Grand Total ...	30,672 11 4	1,08,680 4 2	23,819 2 4	85,309 1 5	

G. F. E. S. Neill, *Major*, M.S.C.,
Asst. Secy. to the Government of Bengal,
P. W. Dept.

Calcutta,
The 31st August 1881.

Report on Traffic of the East Indian Railway for three weeks and two days ending 23rd July 1881.

THE approximate figures for the period are as follow :—

	Coaching.		Goods.		Total.	Materials carried on revenue account, including maintenance.	
	No.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
1881	534,874	6,23,297	43,43,727	16,21,937	22,45,234	11,51,460	70,210
1880	480,892	5,24,712	37,26,050	15,05,460	20,30,172	1,58,824	21,887
Increase	53,982	98,585	6,17,677	1,16,477	2,15,062	9,92,636	48,323
Decrease	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

The coaching traffic has improved generally throughout the line, chiefly owing to a larger number of third class passengers travelling than is usual at this time of year.

The goods traffic earnings show an increase of 7·74 per cent. over the figures for 1880, which result may for the most part be set down to the unusual demand during the month for wheat and food-grains of all descriptions.

The principal staples affected during the month are—

INCREASES.

Beer, Commissariat.
Coal, up and down.
Government stores.
Grain.
Seeds.

DECREASES.

Copper.
Cotton.
Iron.
Piece-goods.
Railway materials, foreign.
Sugar.

Beer, Commissariat ... ... Mds. 8,930 Rs. 15,720

Despatches from Howrah to Lucknow and Jubbulpore for the Military Department.

Coal, up	Mds.	42,870	Rs. 15,800
„ down	„	36,030	„ 4,610
Total	„	78,900	„ 20,410

This is a slight improvement over last year.

Government Commissariat Stores ... ... Mds. 4,580 Rs. 11,280

This consisted chiefly of kerosine oil despatched from Howrah to up-country Military depôts.

GRAIN.

	Mds.	Rs.
Barley	350	260
Oats	1,190	260
Rice	78,140	44,420
Wheat	1,82,390	44,440
Other grains	1,00,950	31,650
Pulses	74,800	33,290
Total ...	4,37,820	1,54,320

which gives an increase on last year's figures of nearly 62 per cent. in weight, and 68 per cent. in earnings

Seeds ... ... Mds. 50,890 Rs. 34,470

In 1880 there appeared a fair increase over the same period in 1879, which renders this year's figures the more satisfactory.

DECREASES.

	Mds.	Rs.
Copper	6,330	6,670
Iron	8,980	11,070

The Calcutta market reports state that business has been very quiet in metals during the period.

Cotton ... ... Mds. 6,610 Rs. 10,810

This is merely a fluctuation.

Piece-goods ... ... Mds. 31,080 Rs. 49,500

The Calcutta reports are very decisive as to the unfavourable nature of the advices from up-country markets, while the import trade generally is said to have been excessively dull for some time past.

Railway material, foreign ... ... Mds. 63,970 Rs. 81,700

A quantity of Permanent Way material was sent up last year to Benares for the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway; the despatches this year have been very limited.

Sugar ... ... Mds. 26,320 Rs. 12,040

The falling off in this staple seems to have been general.

The train mileage for the period has been, excluding maintenance and locomotive coal train mileage—

	Coaching.	Goods.	Total.
1881	146,645	302,946	449,591
1880	163,956	274,565	438,521
Increase	.....	28,381	11,070
Decrease	17,311	.....	.....

Earnings per train-mile, excluding materials carried on Maintenance and Revenue Account—

	Coaching.	Goods.	Total.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1881	4 4 0	5 5 8	4 15 11
1880	3 3 3	5 7 9	4 10 1
Increase	1 0 9	.....	0 5 10
Decrease	.....	0 2 1	.....

Shunting mileage, increase—hours 792.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Statement showing the Totals and Increases and Decreases of Staples during three weeks and two days ending 23rd July 1881.

Staples.	Weight.		Amount.		1881.			
	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	Increase.		Decrease.	
	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Beer, Commissariat	2,670	11,600	880	16,600	8,930	15,720	.....	.....
„ not Commissariat	2,460	2,370	3,420	3,240	.....	.....	90	180
Betel-nuts and leaves	6,020	8,270	4,970	8,290	2,250	3,320	.....	.....
Boots and shoes	1,030	1,040	1,320	1,340	10	20	.....	.....
Brass and brassware	13,150	9,540	10,550	6,920	.....	.....	3,610	3,630
Bricks	3,000	2,500	470	70	.....	.....	500	400
Coal, up	2,42,800	2,85,670	1,27,630	1,43,430	42,870	15,800	.....	.....
„ down	8,42,740	8,78,770	1,14,690	1,19,210	36,030	4,610	.....	.....
Copper and copperware	11,660	5,330	16,700	10,030	.....	.....	6,330	6,670
Iron	40,310	33,700	51,710	40,900	.....	.....	6,610	10,810
„ twist	10,450	8,770	12,960	10,230	.....	.....	1,680	2,670
Firewood	6,200	5,200	5,660	4,870	.....	.....	1,000	790
Empty coopahs	3,470	3,760	1,890	2,190	290	300	.....	.....
Firewood	9,520	16,870	630	1,000	7,350	370	.....	.....
Fruits	18,340	15,630	14,590	11,160	.....	.....	2,710	3,430
Glassware	5,130	6,890	5,010	5,850	1,760	840	.....	.....
Ghee and oil	16,530	20,350	18,990	23,940	3,820	4,950	.....	.....
G. B. T. packages	1,710	1,730	4,790	4,850	20	60	.....	.....
Government Commissariat stores	5,700	10,280	3,320	14,600	4,580	11,280	.....	.....
„ Ordnance stores	7,700	8,850	11,080	15,150	1,150	4,070	.....	.....
Grains, Edible, & Pulses. Barley	2,210	2,560	450	710	350	260	.....	.....
Oats	1,730	2,920	530	790	1,190	260	.....	.....
Rice	1,40,270	2,18,410	25,980	70,400	78,140	44,420	.....	.....
Wheat	3,98,680	5,81,070	1,47,910	1,92,350	1,82,390	44,440	.....	.....
Other grains	65,550	1,66,500	14,920	46,560	1,00,950	31,640	.....	.....
Pulses of all kinds	99,430	1,74,230	34,750	68,040	74,800	33,290	.....	.....
Gunny	33,980	36,820	19,640	20,640	2,840	1,000	.....	.....
Hides and horns	36,150	40,240	27,250	29,480	4,090	2,230	.....	.....
Indigo	170	710	160	460	540	300	.....	.....
Iron	57,140	48,160	60,640	49,570	.....	.....	8,980	11,070
Jaggree	18,540	29,270	4,490	6,410	10,730	1,920	.....	.....
Lac	15,660	18,040	7,520	12,240	2,380	4,720	.....	.....
Minerals	27,420	29,640	4,010	4,550	2,220	540	.....	.....
Mowah flower	26,210	22,600	5,190	4,090	.....	.....	3,610	1,100
Oil-cake	17,340	17,540	2,730	3,020	200	290	.....	.....
Opium	410	1,250	270	1,250	840	980	.....	.....
Paper	4,580	4,430	6,890	7,150	.....	260	150	.....
Piece-goods	93,140	62,060	1,25,770	76,270	.....	.....	31,080	49,500
Railway materials, construction account	17,880	21,310	1,910	2,530	3,430	620	.....	.....
„ „ foreign	85,680	21,710	94,240	12,540	.....	.....	63,970	81,700
Roots	12,950	22,440	5,720	8,470	9,490	2,750	.....	.....
Salt	4,11,660	3,80,850	1,18,460	1,18,860	.....	400	30,810	.....
Saltpetre	24,680	25,310	12,960	14,580	630	1,620	.....	.....
Seeds	5,45,430	5,96,320	1,90,560	2,25,030	50,890	34,470	.....	.....
Silk	2,360	2,310	3,740	3,730	.....	.....	50	10
Spelter	9,660	4,530	14,740	6,560	.....	.....	5,130	8,180
Spices	6,570	4,950	5,290	3,880	.....	.....	1,620	1,410
Stones	71,980	64,540	6,380	8,670	.....	2,290	7,440	.....
Sugar	1,14,690	88,370	40,150	28,110	.....	.....	26,320	12,040
Tea	1,860	1,660	2,630	2,980	.....	350	200	.....
Timber	24,220	25,140	9,700	11,780	920	2,080	.....	.....
Tobacco	32,900	40,930	16,520	19,790	7,760	3,270	.....	.....
Turmeric	10,640	7,930	6,130	2,780	.....	.....	2,710	2,350
Wines	3,620	2,420	7,360	6,560	.....	.....	1,200	800
Miscellaneous	1,01,760	1,18,330	1,01,470	97,540	16,570	.....	.....	3,930
Total	37,67,740	42,22,350	15,37,160	16,12,240	6,60,410	2,75,750	2,05,800	2,00,670

Jamalpore, the 1st September 1881.

N. St. L. Carter, *Traffic Manager.*

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 27th August 1881 *on* 1,504½ *miles open.*

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	131,712	1,54,232 1 0	16,55,543 20	5,56,396 10 6	15,923 15 4	7,26,542 10 4	46,864½	118,295½	165,159½
Or per mile of railway	.....	102 8 5	.....	369 14 2	10 9 4	482 15 11	.....	.....	.....
For previous 7 weeks of half-year	1,105,003	13,25,878 4 0	1,14,57,343 0	36,00,268 1 0	73,239 10 6	49,99,376 15 6	347,327½	680,471½	1,027,799½
Total for 8 weeks	1,234,715	14,80,106 5 0	1,31,12,886 20	41,56,664 11 6	89,154 9 10	57,25,919 9 10	394,192	798,767	1,192,959
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	128,533	1,52,939 2 2	26,00,242 10	4,13,818 15 6	14,067 1 3	5,81,725 2 11	46,663	74,939	121,602
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	101 7 6	.....	274 8 10	9 14 11	385 15 3	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,131,688½	13,37,873 7 5	1,16,12,174 20	34,16,005 1 0	1,56,241 8 8	49,10,120 1 1	402,868	651,078	1,053,946

BENGAL PROVINCIAL RAILWAYS.

Weekly Statement of Traffic Receipts. No. 28

Latest return received.	Name of Railway.	Length open.	Receipts for week ending		Total Receipts from 1st January		Total increase in 1881.	Total decrease in 1881.	Percentage of increase or decrease.
			24th July 1880.	23rd July 1881.	To 24th July 1880.	To 23rd July 1881.			
1881.		Miles.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	
30th July ...	Northern Bengal ...	230	25,299 0 0	26,829 0 0	8,12,369 0 0	8,90,794 0 0	78,425 0 0	.....	+ 9
23rd ,, ...	Tirhoot	82	7,684 0 0	9,094 0 0	3,12,457 0 0	3,43,634 0 0	31,177 0 0	.....	+ 9
30th ,, ...	Patna-Gya	57	5,483 0 0	7,109 0 0	2,48,066 0 0	2,69,841 0 0	21,775 0 0	.....	+ 8
13th August ...	Calcutta and South-Eastern	28	1,990 0 0	1,933 0 0	79,825 0 0	88,899 0 0	9,074 0 0	.....	+11
30th July ...	Naihati	27½	1,089 0 0	1,005 0 0	44,334 0 0	38,406 0 0	.....	5,928	—13
	Total ...	424½	41,545 0 0	45,970 0 0	14,97,051 0 0	16,31,574 0 0	1,34,523 0 0	.....	+ 8

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SUPPLEMENT TO
The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1881.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *sepgrately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

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RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT DURING THE YEAR 1880-81.

Calcutta, the 3rd September 1881.

READ—

The Report on the Administration of the Registration Department during the year 1880-81.

Read also—

The Report for the year 1879-80, with the orders of Government recorded thereon.

The report for the past year shows that there has been an appreciable decrease in the operations of the Department as compared with the work done in the preceding year, notwithstanding that there has been a slight increase in the number of registration offices open. There has been a decrease in the number of documents relating to immoveable property registered, both as regards those in respect of which registration was compulsory, and those the registration of which was optional, and there has also been a decrease in the number of registrations other than those affecting immoveable property. The total decrease in the number of documents registered as compared with the preceding year was 52,876, the total number of registrations in 1879-80 being 609,109 as compared with 556,233 in the past year. The total receipts were, however, Rs. 9,16,681, or Rs. 5,624 in excess of those in the preceding year, the increase being due to the increased receipts from the penalties levied, under a rule which came into force a short time before the commencement of the year, on documents allowed to remain for more than one month in the registry office after registration was completed, and to the payments made for searching fees, which were paid for searches made in consequence of a recent order of the High Court, under which every applicant for an order of sale of immoveable property is bound to file an affidavit that he has searched, or caused to be searched, the registers of the registry offices, and ascertained to the best of his belief whether there are any encumbrances or not on the property to be put up to sale. The total expenditure was Rs. 5,21,209, or Rs. 23,247 in excess of that of the previous year, the net surplus being therefore Rs. 3,95,472, or Rs. 17,623 less than that in 1879-80.

2. The following table shows the number of deeds registered, with the total receipts, expenditure and surplus, as well as the number of offices in existence during each of the past 16 years:—

Years.	Number of Registrations				Total receipts.	Total expenditure.	Surplus.	Number of registration offices.
	Affecting immoveable property.		Other registrations.	Total.				
	Compulsory.	Optional.						
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1865-66	49,910	20,590	27,683	98,183	3,25,089	2,25,966	99,123	178
1866-67	101,422	49,346	31,391	182,159	3,19,754	2,25,951	93,803	182
1867-68	119,760	41,335	26,815	187,850	3,34,956	2,50,181	84,775	187
1868-69	125,438	42,794	45,739	213,968	3,67,271	2,99,099	68,172	172
1869-70	160,920	52,034	39,239	252,193	4,13,707	3,14,834	98,873	173
1870-71	159,963	49,862	31,888	241,713	3,88,688	3,11,825	76,863	180
1871-72	158,077	55,431	31,762	245,270	3,73,136	2,80,961	92,175	156
1872-73	174,788	67,130	37,162	279,080	4,35,319	3,04,782	1,30,537	168
1873-74	203,519	79,409	45,441	328,369	4,82,509	3,29,431	1,53,078	221
1874-75	250,340	98,970	74,563	423,873	5,52,325	3,86,953	1,65,372	246
1875-76	265,265	106,629	85,757	457,651	5,56,505	4,17,402	1,39,103	290
1876-77	268,125	104,436	93,013	465,574	5,66,882	4,30,168	1,36,714	310
1877-78	312,022	121,842	116,406	550,269	6,64,236	4,57,355	2,06,881	309
1878-79	349,094	136,121	113,936	599,151	8,70,497	4,90,966	3,79,531	295
1879-80	337,524	147,610	123,975	609,109	9,11,057	4,97,962	4,13,095	292
1880-81	317,877	133,899	104,457	556,233	9,16,681	5,21,209	3,95,472	297
Increase	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,624	23,247	.....	5
Decrease	19,647	13,711	19,518	52,876	.....	.....	17,623	.....

3. The following statement shows the number of documents registered during the last three years, classified according as they related to moveable or immoveable property, and according as the registration was optional or compulsory :—

	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.
Compulsory.			
Registrations affecting immoveable property ... — Instruments of sale, &c., of immoveable property of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards ...	39,651	40,697	37,890
Instruments of mortgage of immoveable property of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards ...	42,809	48,925	44,939
Perpetual leases	119,015	126,137	102,512
Other leases under section 17 ...	141,805	114,903	125,195
Other compulsory registrations ...	5,814	6,862	7,341
Total compulsory registrations affecting immoveable property	349,094	337,524	317,877
Optional.			
Instruments of sale, &c., of immoveable property of value less than Rs. 100 ...	85,791	87,961	78,511
Instruments of mortgage of immoveable property of value less than Rs. 100 ...	42,927	50,090	46,015
Leases for one year and less ...	2,531	4,534	4,485
Miscellaneous documents ...	4,872	5,025	4,888
Total optional registrations affecting immoveable property	136,121	147,610	133,899
Total registrations affecting immoveable property ...	485,215	485,134	451,776
Registrations other than those affecting immoveable property ... — Obligations for payment of money	88,612	99,576	78,965
All other registrations ...	23,428	22,703	23,772
Total of the above ...	112,040	122,279	102,737
Number of wills registered	1,849	1,650	1,689
Number of written authorities registered	47	46	31
Total Registrations ...	599,151	609,109	556,233

4. From these figures it appears that, taking the registrations relating to immoveable property, which amount to 81·2 of the total number of registrations, there was a decrease of 6·8 per cent. as compared with the similar registrations of the preceding year. The decrease in compulsory registrations was 5·8 per cent., and that in optional registrations 9·2 per cent. In the number of registrations other than those affecting immoveable property there was a decrease of 15·7 per cent., while the decrease on the total number of registrations was 8·6. Dividing the *total* registrations of the year into two classes—compulsory and optional—the decrease in compulsory registrations, as compared with the number in 1879-80, was 5·8, and in optional registrations (including testamentary registrations) 12·2 per cent. The latter diminution is in a large measure due to the falling off in the number of money bonds registered; the percentage of optional registrations to the total number of registrations was 42·8, which, though less than the percentage in the previous year (44·5), is sufficiently high to show that registration is appreciated. The Registration Act is in force in 44 districts; out of these there was during 1879-80 an increase in the number of registrations in 25, and a decrease in 19, while during the past year there was an increase in 14 districts only, and a decrease in the remaining 30. In nine districts, as compared with ten districts in the previous year, the number of registrations exceeded 20,000. The largest number of registrations (82,914) was in Jessore, the other eight districts being the 24-Pergunnahs (41,060) Backergunge (38,647), Chittagong (29,603), Midnapore (23,247), Noakholly (22,530), Mymensing (22,316), Nuddea (21,810), and Furreedpore (21,280). The proportions in which each of the four provinces under this Government contributed to the total operations of the Department were Bengal Proper 80·4, Behar 15·8, Orissa 2·1, and Chota Nagpore 1·7.

5. The number of leases of all kinds registered forms a large portion of the total registrations; the numbers of leases of the different kinds were—

Perpetual leases	102,512
Other compulsory leases	125,195
Leases for one year or less	4,485
Total ...	232,192

In the Resolution on the report for 1879-80, it was pointed out that it was not certain that the leases which were shewn in the returns for that year as perpetual leases did not include also leases for an indefinite period, and the Inspector-General was requested to take steps to clear up the point. A circular was accordingly issued to all District Registrars calling their attention to the matter, and asking them to revise their returns from the beginning of the past year. If these instructions have been carefully followed, the return of perpetual leases now submitted should not include leases of any other character. Omitting leases for one year or less, the number of which is insignificant, the perpetual and term leases registered during the last two years were—

	1879-80.	1880-81	Increase.	Decrease.
Perpetual leases	126,137	102,512	.....	23,625
Term leases	114,903	125,195	10,292	.....
Total ...	241,040	227,707	.....	.....
Net decrease ...	.....	.....	.....	13,333

The figures show that in the returns for 1879-80 some leases included under the head of perpetual leases ought to have appeared as term leases, but in the absence of correct figures for that year, it is impossible to ascertain how much of the net decrease of 13,333 in the total number of both kinds of leases registered is due to an actual diminution in the number of perpetual leases registered, or what proportion of it represents the falling off in the number of term leases: no conclusions can therefore be drawn until the receipt of returns for the current year prepared on the same principle as the returns for 1880-81. Assuming that the returns for 1880-81 are correct, the districts in

which the largest number of perpetual leases were registered during the year were Jessore (23,407), Chittagong (19,797), Backergunge (17,188), Furreedpore, (7,670), Noakholly (6,234), 24-Pergunnahs (5,686), Bankoora (3,055), Tipperah (2,514), and Burdwan (2,214); in no other district did the number of perpetual leases registered amount to 2,000, while in 27 districts it was less than 1,000, and in 14 of these it was less than 100.

6. The number of term leases registered was 125,195 against 114,903 in the previous year, but as the latter figures do not contain some term leases which should have been included, and the number is therefore smaller than it should be, it is impossible to say whether the number of term leases registered during the past year actually exceeded those registered in the preceding year; all that can with any certainty be said is that, if there was any real increase, the increase was not so great as 10,292, the actual difference between the figures given for the two years. It is useless, therefore, to attempt to make any comparison between the figures for the two years in different districts. Taking the figures for the past year, it appears that the largest number of term leases were registered in the following districts:—Mymensing (15,223), 24-Pergunnahs (8,583), Tipperah (7,516), Jessore (7,350), Bhagulpore (7,039), Furreedpore (6,002), Noakholly (5,299), and Dacca (5,208); in no other district did the number amount to 5,000, while in eight districts the numbers were between 1,000 and 2,000, and in 15 others below 1,000. Looking at the small number of term leases registered in some districts, there is no doubt that the number of cases in which written leases were granted to ryots by their zemindars was small in comparison with the number of cases in which a mere verbal agreement was made, or the transaction recorded informally on unstamped paper, and probably in many cases where formal leases were granted to the ryots the landlords did not register them. In his report for 1879-80, the Inspector-General of Registration suggested that the decrease in the number of term leases registered during that year might be attributed to the provision in the new Stamp Act of 1879, withdrawing the exemption from stamp duty, which under Act XVIII of 1869 was granted to all cultivators' leases, irrespective of value or duration, on which no fine or premium had been paid, and limiting the exemption to those leases only on which no fine or premium had been paid, and which were for a period of one year or less, or for an annual rental not exceeding Rs. 100; and he thought that the figures for another year would show whether the provision materially affected the number of term-leases registered. The figures for 1880-81 are now before Government, but without accurate figures showing the number of term leases registered during 1879-80, it is impossible to institute a comparison between the figures for the two years or to ascertain whether the number of term leases registered was affected by any decrease in the number of cultivators' leases.

7. During the year 1879-80, 65 counterparts were registered for every 35 leases; during the past year the proportion has increased to 68·2 counterparts for every 31·8 leases, 88,333 counterparts having been registered, as compared with 41,347 leases. In the Behar and Chota Nagpore Divisions the number of leases exceeded the number of counterparts, the proportions being 51·3 to 48·7 in the former, and 53·8 to 46·2 in the latter: in Bengal Proper, however, the proportion was 29·4 to 70·6, and in Orissa 29·1 to 70·9. There was a considerable disparity between the relative proportions even in neighbouring districts; thus in Backergunge the number of leases to counterparts was as 52·3 to 47·7, in Furreedpore as 18·2 to 81·8, in Dacca as 16·4 to 83·6, and in Mymensing only as 2·3 to 97·7. The Inspector-General of Registration remarks that if, as is believed, it is the universal practice for landlords in Bengal Proper when granting leases to take a counterpart from the ryots, the total number of counterparts registered, less the total number of leases, would give the number of kabuliyats proper, or unilateral contracts entered into by the ryot with his zemindar, and would show approximately the extent to which tenants were willing to bind themselves to their landlords without receiving a corresponding obligation in return. If this is correct, the number of such unilateral contracts was large. Mr. Handley considers that the special causes which operate against the interchange of agreements between landlord and tenant are, on the part of the landlord, a prejudice against

compromising his dignity, the inconvenience of attending at the registration office, and an unwillingness to bind himself in the face of occasional changes in the Rent Law; and, on the part of the tenant, his having to pay the stamp duty and registration fees, and most probably in addition to give presents to the landlord and to his naib, or other servants. There is no doubt that these causes do tend to diminish the number of leases and counterparts interchanged, but the Lieutenant-Governor believes that the comparatively small number of such documents registered shows that, except in the very advanced districts, and in those in which the tenants are not on good terms with their landlords and there is consequently a want of mutual trust, both parties are satisfied with a mere verbal agreement, or with informal documents which are not produced for registration.

8. There has been a decrease in the number of compulsory registrations of instruments of sale and mortgages of immoveable property, as well as in the number of optional registrations of the same classes of instruments, in which the value was less than Rs. 100, as is shewn by the following table:—

		1879-80.	1881-82.	Decrease.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Compulsory ...	Instruments of sale of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards	40,697	37,890	2,807
	Instruments of mortgage of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards	48,925	44,939	3,986
Optional ...	Instruments of sale of the value of less than Rs. 100	87,961	78,511	9,450
	Instruments of mortgage of the value of less than Rs. 100	50,090	46,015	4,075
	Total ...	.....	.....	20,318

The decrease was no doubt principally due to the good harvest, and the consequent diminution in the number of persons who found it necessary to sell or mortgage a part of their property, and the fact that the largest decrease was in instruments of the value of less than Rs. 100 shews the correctness of this explanation; small landholders and men of the poorer classes are more immediately affected by the scarcity in any year than the wealthier, who have, in the earlier stages at least, funds at their command to meet any pressing emergency, and are not therefore at once driven to raising money by sale or mortgage of immoveable property, and the immediate effect of a prosperous season is naturally, as in the past year, a falling off in the number of petty transactions.

9. There has been a marked decrease of 20,611 in the number of money bonds registered, only 78,965 having been registered during 1880-81 as compared with 99,576 in the preceding year: various reasons are assigned for the decrease—one Registrar thinks that the decrease in his district is due to the excessive registration of such deeds in 1879-80, when the Limitation Act came into force, to prevent the expiry of claims, while others attribute it to the prevalence of fever; the unwillingness of mahajuns to have bonds registered since the introduction of the license tax, as affording an evidence of their income, is again advanced, while interruption of work during the census in February is also stated to have caused some diminution, and finally the decrease is attributed to the good harvest. It appears impossible to accept the explanation that the prevalence of fever in any district had the effect of diminishing the number of bond debts, the illness of the labouring classes and their consequent inability to work would increase rather than diminish the necessity for borrowing money, and the explanation is therefore inadmissible, except in so far as it is meant to imply that, though bonds were executed, the executants were unable to attend at the registration office to admit execution. There is no weight in the statement that the

census operations had any effect on the registrations, and the reasons against accepting the theory of the deterrent effect of the license tax were explained in the Resolution on the report for the preceding year; all persons now carrying on the trade of money-lenders, and whose incomes are assessable, have moreover already been assessed, and as the records of the registration offices are not searched in order to prove the amount of their incomes, money-lenders are not likely to be deterred from having bonds registered by a fear of disclosing what returns they obtain. The real cause of the diminution no doubt was, as pointed out in the case of petty sales and mortgages, the good harvest, the results of which were the comparative freedom of a larger proportion of the community from any immediate necessity for borrowing money, and fewer money transactions generally connected with the movement of grain.

10. In the past year two new returns were prescribed under the orders of Government, showing the classes of persons by whom property in land is being acquired by deeds of sale. The first statement shows the purchasers of revenue-paying estates, of shares in revenue-paying estates, of revenue-free properties, of intermediate tenures, and of "others," under which are included all interests in land superior to that of an occupancy ryot. In the second return are given the purchasers of ryoti holdings at fixed rates, and of ryoti holdings with rights of occupancy. The following table shows the average number of years' purchase for which the different interests were sold; in the case of revenue-paying estates and shares in such estates the average has been calculated upon the revenue, in the case of "others" partly upon the revenue and partly upon the rental, and in the remaining cases upon the rental;—

Class I.

Character of tenure or holding transferred.	Average number of years' purchase.
Entire revenue-paying estates	14·8
Shares in ditto ditto	1·8
Revenue-free estates	.....
Intermediate tenures of all kinds	7·3
Others	31·4

Class II.

Ryoti holdings at fixed rates	10·7
Ditto with right of occupancy	12

With reference to the number of years' purchase for which entire revenue-paying estates sold, the Inspector-General remarks:—"This general average appears to agree with the current market rate at which zemindaries are now sold; but looking at the district returns separately, the figures can neither be understood nor explained." These returns show only the transactions which took place since 1st October 1880; Mr. Bourdillon, in writing to Government on the subject of the proposed introduction of the forms for the returns, remarked that "too much reliance must not be placed on the figures for the first year," and the figures given in the statements show that his apprehensions as to their probable incorrectness were not groundless, as the returns appear to be utterly untrustworthy, and have evidently been carelessly and incorrectly prepared, and have not received the attention from Sub-Registrars which ought to have been given to them. It is needless to discuss the results obtained, as no deductions of any value can be drawn from them. It may, however, be noted that, though it is stated in the heading of the returns that they show the *number* of transfers, the number is not shown at all; the number of purchasers is given it is true, but in many cases no doubt a single deed of sale contained the names of a number of joint purchasers, and therefore the number of purchasers affords no indication of the number of transactions, and a separate column should be added, giving the number of transfers which actually take place. In entering in the returns the class of persons by whom the purchases were made, it is clear that a large number have been entered as "others" who ought to have come under the heading of mahajuns, zemindars, intermediate tenure-holders or ryots, and that sufficient care has not been taken in ascertaining on whose account the purchases were actually effected. The Inspector-General should draw the attention of all Registrars and Sub-Registrars to the errors which have been made in the preparation of these returns, and should point out

the necessity for their being compiled by the Sub-Registrars themselves and not by their subordinates: if this is done, the returns for the current year may be of some practical value, instead of involving in their preparation a mere waste of time and labour.

11. There was a slight increase in the number of wills registered, the number being 1,689 as compared with 1,650 in the preceding year; there was, however, a decrease in the number of wills deposited in registration offices, and in the number withdrawn; the registrations of deeds of gifts have increased from 2,618 to 2,868; while the number of authorities to adopt has fallen from 46 to 31. In consequence of the recent orders of the High Court regarding searches, to which reference has already been made, the number of applications for search and for copies of documents rose from 18,034 in 1879-80 to 30,863 in the past year.

12. Registration was refused in 2,827 cases as compared with 2,963 in the preceding year: 191 appeals against the orders refusing registration were preferred, and in 114 cases registration was directed, the order of refusal being upheld in 77 cases against 67 in the preceding year, when the number of appeals was greater. This result is satisfactory. The Inspector-General remarks that in some districts the Registrars still complain of having to hear these appeals, which interest only the parties concerned and take up much time which might be more profitably employed in the interests of the general public. With a view to affording some relief to District Registrars, the Special Sub-Registrars in four districts had been, before the commencement of the year, vested with appellate powers, and the system is reported to have worked well. The total number of appeals is not very large and cannot cause any very general increase in the work of district officers, but in those districts in which the number is large the strain might be relieved by investing the Sub-Registrars at head-quarters or certain of the Sub-Divisional Officers with appellate powers, and the Inspector-General should report to Government any special cases in which he thinks that these powers should be given to officers subordinate to the District Registrar.

13. The fees realized for the registration of documents at the offices of District Registrars, instead of at Sub-Registrars' offices, were Rs. 25,623 as compared with Rs. 28,690 in 1879-80. The number of copies of documents or memoranda despatched from sudder offices fell from 27,537 to 24,721, while the number received by them increased from 28,318 to 31,823. The Registrar of Calcutta registered 647 deeds relating to property situated beyond his ordinary jurisdiction as compared with 721 in the previous year: of these deeds 267 related to tea estates in Assam and Darjeeling, 76 to indigo concerns in Behar and the North-Western Provinces, and the rest to zemindaries and other landed property in Bengal.

14. The total receipts during the year were Rs. 9,16,681, or Rs. 5,624 in excess of the receipts in 1879-80; the expenditure on the other hand exceeded that in the previous year by Rs. 23,247, and the surplus was Rs. 3,95,472, or Rs. 17,623 below the surplus of that year; from this amount must also be deducted Rs. 60,271 incurred on account of stationery and printing charges, the net surplus being therefore Rs. 3,35,201. The fact that, though the number of registrations fell off on account of a good harvest and the general prosperity of the agricultural classes, there was a slight increase in receipts was, as already pointed out, due to the increased receipts on account of fees for searches and penalties for delay in taking delivery of completed documents. The increase in expenditure was due to the new system of remuneration of Rural Sub-Registrars which came into operation on the 1st January 1880. Under this system Rural Sub-Registrars receive a commission on the number of documents registered, the rate varying in proportion to the number of documents, instead of being, as formerly, remunerated by a commission on the amount of fees realized. Under the new rules the commission paid to registering officers (including the establishment charges of Rural Sub-Registrars) was Rs. 3,00,421 as compared with Rs. 2,75,425 in 1879-80; while the total amount of fixed salaries paid to registering officers was Rs. 69,861 as against Rs. 74,899 paid in the preceding year. The new system is reported to have worked successfully, and no complaints have been received from any of the Rural Sub-Registrars. Under the previous system a Rural Sub-Registrar drew a commission on the amount of fees

realized, the percentage, with a view to equalizing the remuneration in the different offices, being constantly revised, and he paid all charges on account of the salaries of his office establishment: a portion of the fees received being credited to Government, no loss could, under the old system, be incurred in any rural sub-registry office. Under the present system, however, a minimum of Rs. 40 as commission when the number of registrations does not exceed 60, with an allowance of Rs. 10 for their office establishment, has been fixed as the lowest amount which can be drawn by Rural Sub-Registrars, and unless the receipts amount in any office at least to Rs. 50, the deficit has to be paid by Government. It is therefore necessary that the Inspector-General should not only exercise extreme caution in recommending the opening of new offices, but that he should look closely into the financial condition of those which already exist, with a view to the closing of offices in which the small number of registrations show that the offices are not required, and which are being kept open at the expense of Government. A close supervision should also be exercised over office establishments, and no expenditure should be incurred which is not absolutely necessary; when on account of an increase in the number of searches it may be necessary to increase the establishment in any office, the increase should be effected when it is possible to do so by the transfer of clerks from lighter offices rather than by the employment of extra men.

15. The following table shows the operations under the Mahomedan Marriage Registration Act since it came into force in 1876:—

Year.	Number of districts in which the Act was in force.	Number of offices open on 31st March.	Number of marriages registered.	Number of divorces registered other than khola.	Number of khola divorces registered.	Total of all ceremonies registered.
1876-77	14	77	2,555	402	161	3,118
1877-78	14	103	7,391	1,404	595	9,390
1878-79	14	103	8,161	1,705	771	10,637
1879-80	14	107	7,137	2,097	623	9,857
1880-81	14	106	5,777	1,874	779	8,430

The offices at Franbari in Rungpore, and at thana Thollah in Tipperah, were closed during the year, as no work was being done in them, and for a similar reason the office at Ramgunge in Noakholly was amalgamated with that at Raypura. Two new offices—one on the Island of Kutubdia in Chittagong, and the other at Akhanagore in Dinagepore—were opened during the year, and a third was opened after its expiration at Mehdigunge in Backergunge. The Inspector-General remarks: "Notwithstanding the weeding out of useless and unpopular offices, and the starting of new ones in selected tracts, the number of ceremonies registered during the past year aggregated 8,430 only against 9,857 in the previous year. The decrease was confined to marriages and common divorces only, the former class contributing 1,360, and the latter 223; while the *khola* divorces showed an increase of 156." These results are very unsatisfactory, and the returns show that not only has there been a decrease in the number of ceremonies registered as compared with those registered in 1879-80, but that there has been a gradual decrease since 1878-79, and that the registrations during the past year were less than those in any year since the Act came into force, with the exception of 1876-77.

16. Mr. Handley remarks that it is doubtful if the Act will ever become popular with the people, as it is not approved of by the mollahs of the Mahomedan community, whom the registration of marriages deprives of the fees which they used to realize; the zemindars are also, he thinks, opposed to the Act, as they apprehend that in time they may lose their *moracha* or marriage fees: in the case of the higher and more respectable Mahomedan marriages there is, he adds, a deed of dower, and this has to be registered by a Registrar of Deeds, and is considered a complete registration and evidence of the marriage itself.

17. In September 1880 a Committee was appointed by Government to consider and report upon the whole subject of the registration of Mahomedan ceremonies, the rules and procedure under the present Mahomedan Marriage Registration Act, and the proposal to extend the Kazis' Act to the Lower Provinces. The Committee met on several occasions and finally submitted to Government a very full report, stating what appear to be the causes of the failure of the present Act, and the objections to which it is open, and also submitted with their proposals a draft Bill to provide for the voluntary registration of Mahomedan Marriages and Divorces. The local officers and the leading Mahomedan gentlemen have been asked for their opinions on the proposals of the Committee, and as soon as the necessary information has been obtained the whole subject will be reconsidered.

18. During the year 14 new registration offices were opened and nine were closed, the number of offices open on the 31st March 1881 being 297. The number of inspections made was 861 against 800 in the preceding year; that there was an increase is satisfactory, but the total number of inspections is still small, while some reports which have been received concerning the conduct of certain Rural Sub-Registrars point to the necessity for the constant and close supervision of the work in rural offices. The names of those officers, who have been specially mentioned by the Inspector-General in connection with the work in the department, will be forwarded with a copy of his remarks to the Appointment Department for information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

HORACE A. COCKERELL,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 10th September 1881.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
	BENGAL.		
	Western Districts.		
BURDWAN DIVN. 1	Burdwan, Sept. 10 '81	0·76	Weather—showery. Prospects generally good. *Aus* crop being harvested in some parts of the district. Cholera cases still reported.
	Chilna ...	2·96	
	Cutwa ...	2·24	
	Raneegunge ...	0·65	
2	Bankoora, „ 10 „	0·08	Weather—a little rain in beginning of week, but very close since then. *Aus* being reaped in Katulpore and Sonamookhi thannas and Borjora outpost. Slight rotting of *dhan* in low-lying lands near rivers Damuda and Sali, owing to excessive flooding. New *tetka dhan* selling in the interior of Raipore thana at three-and-a-half maunds per rupee, and old paddy at three maunds. Cholera in Bankoora town stopped, and general health improving everywhere.
	Bishenpore ...	0·91	
	Khatra ...	0·87	
3	Beerbhoom, „ 10 „	0·51	State of crops good. Transplanting of rice now finished throughout the district. Fever prevalent in greater part of head-quarters sub-division.
4	Midnapore, „ 10 „	0·54	Weather—sultry and cloudy. Prospects of rice crop on some of the low lands improved. *Aus* crop in Ghattal sub-division being cut. Prices of food-grains stationary. Fever prevalent throughout the district.
	Contai ...	2·17	
	Ghattal ...	2·01	
	Tumlook ...	0·80	
5	Hooghly, „ 10 „	0·92	Weather—hot and dry with wind from north. Jute and *aus* rice being cut. *Amun* rice being weeded. Break in rains has proved beneficial. Fever very prevalent.
	Howrah, „ 12 „	0·17	Weather—break in the rains; temperature rather high. Some inundation and damage to crops in thana Ampta; otherwise crops generally flourishing.
	Moheshrekha ...	0·27	
	Central Districts.		
PRESIDENCY DIVN. 6	24-Pergunnahs, Sept. 12 '81	0·81	Weather—this week drier and hotter than previous week. Prospects of late rice continue to be favourable. Reaping of early rice continues; a fair outturn expected. Fever as usual in this season prevails in many places, but not in an epidemic form.
7	Nuddea, „ 10 „	0·55	Weather—hot and close; latterly showery. Harvesting of early rice nearly over; outturn good. Prospects of late rice good. Fever still prevalent.
	Kooshtea ...	0·35	
	Meherpore ...	1·10	
	Chooadanga ...	3·06	
	Ranaghat ...	Nil	
	Bongong ...	1·95	
8	Jessore, ...	.....	Report not received.
9	Moorshedabad, „ 10 „	Nil	Weather—sunny and close with occasional drizzling fall of rain. Prospects of crops good. Transplanting of *amun* nearly finished. Other crops doing well. Fever still bad at Rangamati and its adjacent villages. Report from Kandi sub-division states that both fever and cholera have prevailed there, but that they are now abating.
RAJSHAHYE AND COOCH BEHAR DIVN. 10	Dinagepore Sept. 9 '81	4·52	Weather—generally rainy with intervals of heat. State and prospects of *amun* crop much improved. Rice 22 to 32 seers per rupee.
11	Rajshahye, „ 10 „	2·37	Plenty of rain throughout the district. Prospects of standing crops good at present. Cutting of jute going on. Price of rice from 26 to 27 seers per rupee. Fever apparently decreasing.
	Nattore ...	1·94	
12	Rungpore, „ 9 „	4·08	Weather—rainy. Prospects of crops good all round.
	Kurigram ..	4·97	
	Bagdogra ...	4·66	
	Gaibanda ...	6·01	
13	Bogra, „ 10 „	1·91	Weather—seasonable. Late rice growing and its prospects moderate. A good deal of fever.
14	Pubna, „ 10 „	1·85	Weather—warm, but cloudy with rain. River full. Jute now being cut and steeped. *Amun dhan* promises well. Prospects favourable. Public health good.
15	Darjeeling, „ 10 „	4·95	Weather—clearing a little. In Hills Indian corn, potatoes and *murwa* being harvested with good outturn. In Terai late rice doing well.
16	Julpigoree, „ 10 „	6·08	Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of *bhadoi dhan* all but completed; yield some what short. Transplanting of *haimanti dhan* not yet completed. Jute and sugarcane good. Late rain generally spoken of as highly beneficial.
	Cooch Behar, „ 8 „	9·89	Weather—cloudy and rainy during greater portion of week. Prospects of late rice improved, and there will now be no want of water for steeping jute. Rain will retard tobacco cultivation. Rice selling at Rs. 2-4 per maund. Public health good.
	Dinhatta ...	11·42	
	Mathabhanga ...	6·37	
	Mekiliguuge ...	7·05	
	Eastern Districts.		
DACCA DIVN. 17	Dacca, Sept. 10 '81	2·34	Weather—wet in early part of week; afterwards bright and fine. Prospects of crops generally good. Rivers have risen.
	Moonshigunge (for week ending 7th Sept.).	2·37	
18	Furreedpore, „ 10 „	0·09	Weather—seasonable. *Amun* crop promising. General health good.
	Goalundo ...	2·40	
	Madaripore ...	0·26	
19	Backergunge, „ 8 „	3·55	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of *amun* crop good. Public health generally good. Some fever in Sudder sub-division.
20	Mymensingh, „ 9 „	2·74	Weather—seasonable. River now higher than it has been this year. State and prospects of crops good everywhere.
	Kishoregunge ...	4·44	
	Attia ...	7·58	
	Jamalpore ...	4·24	

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
	BENGAL.—(*continued.*)		
	Eastern Districts—(Continued.)		
CHITTAGONG DIVN. 21	Chittagong, Sept. 13 '81	0·87	Weather—fair and hot, with showers at long intervals. Transplanting of *amun* not yet completed. Cattle-disease again reported from south. Public health good.
CHITTAGONG DIVN. 22	Noakholly „ 8 „	8·34	Much rain; scarcely any sunshine. Three-fourths of *aus* crop reaped; outturn estimated at 14 annas, Three-fourths of *amun* transplanted. Prospects good.
CHITTAGONG DIVN. 23	Tipperah, „ 9 „	6·96	Weather—very rainy. State and prospects of crops good. Heavy flood in Goomti, and bund broken below Mynamati, but little damage will be done if water recedes quickly.
	Brahmunberiah ..	13·44	
	Chandpore ..	4·58	
CHITTAGONG DIVN. 24	Chittagong Hill Tracts, Sept. 6 „	4·83	Weather—rainy and sunny throughout the week. Harvesting of joom paddy continues, but outturn in certain parts anything but satisfactory. Cotton propects, however, good. Transplanting of paddy on plough lots nearly completed Health of people improving.
CHITTAGONG DIVN.	Hill Tipperah, „ 7 „	8·68	Weather—hot and rainy. Transplanting of *amun* and reaping of *aus* still continue. Sugarcane doing well. Public health good.
	BEHAR.		
PATNA DIVN. 25	Patna, Sept. 10 '81	0·29	Weather—very sultry. Transplanting of paddy almost finished. Reaping of *bhadoi* crops going on all over district. *Rahar* growing splendidly. Sugarcane looks well. Public health good.
	Barrh ...	3·48	
	Behar ...	4·90	
PATNA DIVN. 26	Gya, „ 10 „	Nil	Weather—hot. *Bhadoi* crops being reaped. Prospects of paddy good throughout district. A few cases of cholera in the interior.
	Nowada ...	Nil	
	Jehanabad ..	Nil	
	Aurungabad ...	0·83	
PATNA DIVN. 27	Shahabad. „ 10 „	0·35	Weather—hot with bright sun and clouds. Prospects of rice favourable. *Bhadoi* crops being harvested.
	Sasseram ...	1·75	
	Bhabuah ...	2·40	
	Buxar ...	0·12	
PATNA DIVN. 28	Durbhunga „ 10 „	Nil	Weather—hot everywhere. Rainy in south, bright and clear in north. *Bhadoi* harvest good everywhere. Floods which have taken a little off the fine *bhadoi* outturn have greatly improved *aghani* rice prospects. Prices stationary. Health fair.
PATNA DIVN. 29	Mozufferpore, „ 10 „	Nil	Weather—very hot and cloudy. *Bhadoi* crops being reaped. Prospects of paddy much improved. Bagmutti and Little Gunduck rivers in flood.
	Hajipore ..	Nil	
	Seetamurhee ...	5·23	
PATNA DIVN. 30	Sarun, „ 10 „	Nil	Weather—cool in the beginning; hot and close towards the end. Prospects of *bhadoi* continue favourable. *Makai* and *murwa* being harvested. Transplanting of winter rice going on. Cholera abating.
	Sewan ..	1·83	
PATNA DIVN. 31	Chumparun, „ 10 „	Nil	Weather—hot; rain slight, but more has been threatening for some days. *Bhadoi* harvest commenced; a full crop being reaped. Rice prospects fair, but rain wanted.
	ORISSA		
BHAGULPORE DIVN. 32	Monghyr, Sept. 10 '81	0·22	Weather—bright and warm. State and prospects of crops good.
	Begooserai ..	1·06	
	Jamui ...	Nil	
BHAGULPORE DIVN. 33	Bhagulpore, „ 10 „	1·54	Weather—hot. Rain at the end of last week and in the middle of this week has much improved prospects of crops. Autumn crops being reaped.
BHAGULPORE DIVN. 34	Purneah, „ 10 „	1·98	Weather—fine and clear with westerly wind in first half of week; fine and sultry in latter half. Prospects improved, but transplanting has been deferred till it is almost hopeless. Rivers high. Mahanadi and Ganges in flood. Fever very prevalent.
	Kissengunge ...	4·64	
	Arrareah ...	6·84	
BHAGULPORE DIVN. 35	Maldah, „ 10 „	0·03	Weather—hot, clear, and dry. *Bhadoi* rice nearly harvested. *Amun* rice thriving, but more rain required to bring it on well. Prices of food-grains remain unaltered. Public health fair.
BHAGULPORE DIVN. 36	Sonthal Perghs. „ 10 „	0·29	A partial break in the rains throughout the district favourable for all kinds of cultivation. *Janera* being reaped and yielding a fine crop. *Aghani* crop very promising.
	Deoghur ...	0·66	
	Godda ..	2·42	
	Jamtara ..	0·57	
	Pakour ...	1·63	
ORISSA DIVN. 37	Cuttack, Sept. 9 '81	2·12	Weather—very hot. Transplanting of *sarad* in progress in inundated tracts; elsewhere crops excellent. *Biali* being reaped in some places. Price of rice falling. It sells from 12 to 29 seers per rupee. Public health good.
ORISSA DIVN. 38	Pooree, „ 8 „	2·30	Weather—hot, with small showers at times. Weeding and transplanting of *sarad* rice going on. *Biali* paddy and *mandia* being harvested. Prospects of miscellaneous crops good. Common rice sells at 22 to 37 Calcutta seers per rupee. Cattle-disease prevailing. Cholera still reported.
	Khurda ...	1·22	
ORISSA DIVN. 39	Balasore, „ 9 „	1·67	Weather—seasonable. Rain throughout district. Early rice being harvested. Weeding and transplanting of *sarad* rice in progress. Favourable prospects of crops have kept down prices. Public health good generally. Only a few isolated cases of cholera reported in Soroh. Cattle-disease said to have broken out in Dhampagor.
	CHOTA NAGPORE.		
	South-West Frontier Agency.		
40	Hazaribagh, Sept 10 '81	0·72	Weather—seasonable. *Bhadoi* crops being reaped. Rice crop doing well, but more rain wanted for it. Fever reported from thana Tandwa last week is diminishing. Public health good. Cattle-disease reported from thana Huntergunge.
41	Lohardugga, „ 10 „	0·53	Weather—rain on 9th only; much warmer than previous weeks. *Bhadoi* crops have suffered from severe rain; *makai* most of all. *Kharif* promises very well. Transplanting of winter rice crop done. Fever rather prevalent and some small-pox still.
42	Singbhoom. „ 9 „	0·63	Weather fine; cloudless; very hot. Crops doing well all over the district. Upland rice being reaped; outturn good Much fever prevailing.
43	Manbhoom, „ 10 „	0·10	Weather—generally dry and hot. *Bhadoi* crops being gathered. Prospects generally good. Fever in some places, but public health generally good.
	Govindpore ...	0·46	

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 13th September 1881.

H. M. KISCH,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 4th to 10th September 1881.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Temperature.				Hygrometry.				Wind.		Rain.	Weather.
				Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.		
1881.		⊖	Inches.	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	Inches	⊖	%			Inches	
Sept.	4th	155·7	29·658	83·6	89·3	12·0	77·3	80·0	0·978	78·5	87	NNW, WNW and calm ...	53	0·09	Cloudy, *o*, *g*, *p*.
„	5th	150·9	·677	83·8	89·5	10·7	78·8	80·3	·987	78·8	85	E, variable and calm ...	47	Not measurable	Cloudy, *o*, *g*, *t*.
„	6th	155·7	·697	83·9	88·8	9·1	79·7	81·0	1·024	80·0	89	Calm and variable ...	25	0·05	Cloudy, *o*, *g*, *p*, *t*.
„	7th	150·7	·670	85·7	91·4	10·8	80·6	81·1	1·002	79·3	82	Calm and variable ...	58	Nil	Cloudy, *o*.
„	8th	145·4	·652	83·3	89·8	9·6	80·2	80·0	0·984	78·7	86	SE by E, variable and calm	49	0·05	Cloudy, *o*, *g*, *p*, *d*, *t*.
„	9th	147·4	·611	83·6	88·5	9·3	79·2	81·0	1·027	80·0	89	Calm and ESE ...	36	Nil	Cloudy, *o*, *g*.
„	10th	155·6	·613	85·2	90·8	11·4	79·4	82·0	1·051	80·7	87	SSE, ESE and SE ...	64	Nil	Cloudy.

		Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days	...	29·654
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office	...	29·650
		⊖
The mean temperature of the seven days	...	84·2
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office	...	83·2
The extreme variation of temperature during the seven days ...	...	14·1
The maximum temperature during the seven days	...	91·4
		Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour during the seven days ...	...	10
		lb.
The highest pressure of the wind on one square foot during the seven days	...	1
		%
The mean relative humidity during the seven days	...	86
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office	...	86
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 4th to 10th September 1881 ...	...	0·19
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office ...	...	3·37
The total fall from 1st January to 10th September 1881	...	61·27
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office ...	...	52·56

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the barograph and thermograph.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified, and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The direction of the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o overcast, *g* gloomy, *p* passing temporary showers, *d* drizzling rain, *t* thunder.

JOHN ELIOT,
for Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,
The 12th September 1881.

Results of the Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 4th to 10th September 1881.

Month.	Date.	Temperature.				Hygrometry.			Rain.
		Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	
1881.		⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	Inches.	⊖	%	Inches.
September ...	4th ...	83·4	90·6	11·9	78·7	·936	77·2	80	0·37
,, ...	5th ...	82·0	89·6	11·0	78·6	·943	77·4	85	0·02
,, ...	6th ...	82·7	88·0	9·2	79·8	·956	77·9	83	0·01
,, ...	7th ...	85·9	92·8	12·0	80·8	·975	78·5	77	.....
,, ...	8th ...	81·9	89·8	9·8	80·0	·949	79·6	85	.....
,, ...	9th ...	82·3	88·6	9·3	79·3	·963	78·1	86	0·09
,, ...	10th ...	84·6	91·3	11·7	79·6	·960	78·0	80	.....

	⊖
The mean temperature of the seven days	83·3
The extreme variation of temperature during the seven days	14·2
The maximum temperature during the seven days	92·8
	%
The mean relative humidity during the seven days	82
	Inches.
The total fall of rain from 4th to 10th September 1881	0·49

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,
The 12th September 1881.

JOHN ELIOT,
for Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,—BENGAL.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

Revised Statement showing heights over mean sea-level and low water on Rivers Ganges, Bhagiruthee, and Brahmapootra for the month of May 1881, *in supersession of the statement published at page* 663 *of the Supplement to the Calcutta Gazette, dated 29th June* 1881.

Date.			River Ganges.														River Bhagiruthee.				Brahmapootra.	
			Mirzapore.		Benares.		Buxar.		Dinapore.		Monghyr.		Sahebgunge.		Rampore Bauleah.		Goalundo.		Berhampore.		Kishnaghur.		Gowhatty.	
	Miles.						90.		177.	87.	287.	110.	381.	94.	471.	90.	691.	120.			70.			
	Distance.						From Benares		From Benares	From Buxar	From Benares	From Dinapore	From Benares	From Monghyr	From Benares	From Sahebgunge ...	From Benares	From Rampore Bauleah ...			From Berhampore ...			
			Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.
			below zero		below zero		below zero				below zer				below zero									
1st	...	...	2·58	203·64	1·87	194·92	1·67	167·38	6·15	140·38	5.23	98·62	66·17	134·17	3·10	38·90	4·58	13·52	0·17	33·91	0·08	8·87	8·40	157·16
2nd	...	...	2·75	203·47	1·94	194·86	1·75	167·30	6·20	140·43	3·27	98·58	66·08	134·08	3·08	38·92	4·67	13·61	0·19	33·93	0 00	8·79	11·40	160·16
																					below zero			
3rd	...	...	2·83	203·39	2·02	194·78	1·83	167·22	6·25	140·48	3·29	98·56	66·00	134·00	3·04	38·96	4·92	13·86	0·35	34·09	0·04	8·75	12·70	161·46
4th	...	...	2·83	203·39	2·11	194·69	1·83	167·22	6·30	140·53	3·25	98·60	65·83	133·83	3·04	38·96	5·17	14·11	0·27	34·01	0·12	8·67	11·90	160·66
5th	...	...	2·92	203·30	2·20	194·60	1·92	167·13	6·39	1 0·53	3·21	98·64	66·33	134·33	3·02	38·98	5·30	14·44	0·27	34·01	0·17	8·62	10·90	152·66
6th	...	...	2·92	203·30	2·27	194·53	2·00	167·05	6·35	140·58	3·08	98·77	66·33	134·33	3·04	38·96	5·92	14·86	0·27	34·01	0·21	8·58	11·10	159·86
7th	...	...	3·00	203 22	2·33	194·47	2·00	167·05	6·30	140·53	3·00	98·85	66·17	134·17	3·04	38·96	6·33	15·27	0·31	34·05	0·33	8·46	12·00	160·76
8th	...	...	3·00	203·22	2·37	194·43	2·17	166·88	6·25	140·48	2·87	98·98	66·25	134·25	3·04	38·96	6·58	15·44	0·58	34·32	0·42	8·37	12·10	160·86
9th	...	...	3·00	203·22	2·39	194·41	2·25	166·80	6·20	140·43	2·83	99·02	66·33	134·33	3·00	39·00	6·50	15·44	0·67	34·41	0·42	8·37	11·60	160·36
10th	...	...	3·00	203·22	2·42	194·38	2·33	166·72	6·20	140·43	2·92	98·93	66·17	134·17	2·96	39·04	6 50	15·44	0·58	34·32	0·33	8·46	10·20	158·96
11th	...	...	3·08	203·14	2·44	194·36	2·33	166·72	6·20	140·43	2·96	98·89	66·08	134·08	2·92	39·08	6·67	15·61	0·50	34·24	0·25	8·54	9·10	157·86
12th	...	...	3·17	203·05	2·47	194·33	2·33	166·72	6·30	140 53	2·92	98·93	66·42	134·42	2·87	39·13	6·83	15·77	0·50	34·24	0·21	8·58	9·30	158·06
13th	...	...	3·33	202·89	2·50	194·30	2·33	166 72	6·40	140·63	2·87	98·98	66·50	134·50	2·75	39·25	7·17	16·11	0·50	34·24	0·00	8·79	9·80	158·56
													below zero								above zero			
14th	...	...	3·33	202·89	2·53	194·27	2·33	166·72	6·45	140·68	2·75	99·10	66·58	1·42	2·58	39·42	7·08	16·02	1·54	35·28	0·25	9·04	9·90	158·66
													above zero											
15th	...	...	3·33	202·89	2·55	194·25	2·33	166 72	6·40	140·63	2·67	99·18	66·75	134·75	2·46	39·54	6·67	15·61	1·83	35·57	0·50	9·29	9·70	158·46
16th	...	...	3·33	202·89	2·58	194·22	2·42	166·63	6·30	140·53	2·60	99·25	66·75	134·75	2·27	39·73	6·67	15·61	1·67	35·41	0·83	9·62	9·50	158·26
17th	...	...	3·42	202·80	2·62	194 18	2·00	167·05	6·40	140·63	2·67	99·18	67 00	135·00	2·25	39·75	7·00	15·94	1·46	35·29	0·96	9·75	10·50	159·26
18th	...	...	3·42	202·80	2·65	194·15	2·50	166·55	6·00	140·83	2·71	99·14	67·33	135·33	2·21	39·79	7·50	16·44	2·21	35·95	0·75	9·54	11·20	159·96
19th	...	...	3·50	202·72	2·69	194·11	2·50	166·55	6·90	141·13	2·75	99·10	67·58	135·58	2·21	39·79	7·58	16·52	2·04	35·78	0 50	9·29	11·60	160·36
													below zero											
20th	...	...	3·67	202·55	2·71	194·09	2·58	166·47	7·30	141·53	2·79	99·06	67·75	0·25	2·17	39·83	7·42	16·36	1·62	35·36	0·35	9·12	11·70	160·46
													above zero											
21st	...	...	3·17	203·05	2·73	194·07	2·67	166·38	7·40	141·63	2·79	99·06	67·83	135·83	2·17	39·83	7·25	16·19	1·33	35·07	0·25	9·04	11·80	160·56
22nd	...	...	3·67	202·55	2·76	194·04	2·67	166·38	7·40	141·63	2·42	99·43	67·25	135·25	2·17	39·83	7·08	16·02	1·21	34·95	0·21	9·00	11·70	160·46
23rd	...	...	3·83	202·39	2·79	194·01	2·67	166·38	7·25	141·48	2·25	99·60	67·00	135·00	2·19	39·81	7·00	15·94	1·08	34·82	0·21	9·00	11·60	160·36
24th	...	...	3·92	202·30	2·83	193·97	2·50	166·55	7·55	141·78	2·17	99 68	66 83	134·83	2·00	40·00	7·33	16·27	1·04	34·78	0·21	9·00	11·40	160·16
25th	...	...	3·92	202·30	2·83	193·97	2·25	166·80	7·50	141·73	2·08	99·77	66·92	134·92	1·71	40·29	7·83	16·77	1·04	34·78	0·25	9·04	11·10	159·86
26th	...	...	3·58	202·64	2·86	193·94	2·25	166·80	7·50	141·73	2·00	99·85	68 00	136·00	1·58	40 42	8·25	17·19	1·04	34·78	0·25	9·04	11·10	159·86
27th	...	...	3·33	202·89	2·88	193·92	2·58	166·47	7·60	141·83	2·00	99·85	68·00	136·00	1·29	40·71	8·67	17·61	1·75	35·49	0·33	9·12	11·50	160·26
28th	...	...	3·17	203·05	2·92	193·88	2·67	166·38	7·60	141·83	1·83	100·02	68·33	136·33	1·29	40·71	8·67	17·61	2·04	35·78	0·33	9·12	11·50	160·26
29th	...	...	2·92	203·30	2·75	194·05	2·75	166·30	7·55	141·78	1·79	100·06	68·42	136·42	0·92	41·08	8·67	17·61	2·00	35·74	0·58	9·37	14·00	162·76
30th	...	...	2·67	203·55	2·56	194·30	2·75	166·30	7·75	141·98	1·75	100·10	68·25	136·25	0·87	41·13	8·42	17·36	1·96	35·70	0·67	9·46	17·20	165·96
31st	...	...	2·50	203·72	2·17	194·63	2·75	166·30	7·85	142·08	1·75	100·10	68·50	136·50	0·85	41·15	8·58	17·52	1·83	35·57	0·75	9·54	19·60	168·36
			2·50	203·72	1·92	194·88	2·42	166·63	7·35	142·08	1·67	100·18	68·17	136·17	0·81	41·19	9·00	17·94	1·75	35·49	0·67	9·46	20·60	169·36

G. F. E. S. Neill, *Major*, M.C.S.,
Asst. Secy. to Govt. of Bengal, P. W. Dept.

Dated 29th August 1881.

Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway.

Statement showing Increases and Decreases in maundage of Staples carried over the line during the month of August 1881, *as compared with the corresponding period of August* 1880.

Staples.	1880. Up.	1880. Down.	1881. Up.	1881. Down.	1880. Total.	1881. Total.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Firewood	49,861	.....	49,022	.....	49,861	49,022	.....	839
Hay	6,360	.....	5,140	.....	6,360	5,140	.....	1,220
Straw	420	.....	660	.....	420	660	240	.....
Paddy	279	.....	204	.....	279	204	.....	75
Rice	9,849	.....	18,750	.....	9,849	18,750	8,901	.....
Revenue stores	.....	.....	.....	1,234	.....	1,234	1,234	.....
Railway materials	.....	.....	.....	22,457	.....	22,457	22,457	.....
Building materials	.....	.....	.....	106	.....	106	106	.....
Gunny-bags	.....	36	.....	384	36	384	348	.....
Sundries	330	465	.....	348	795	348	.....	447
Total	67,099	501	73,776	24,529	67,600	98,305	33,286	2,581

Increase.

	Mds
Straw	240
Increase in Straw is due to greater demands at selling stations.	
Rice	8,901
Increase in Rice is due to working of Rice Mills late in this year.	
Revenue stores	1,234
Increase in Revenue store is due to the same not being charged for last year.	
Railway materials	22,457
Increase in Railway material is due to Mugrah extension.	
Building material	106
Increase in Building material is trifling.	
Gunny-bags	348
Increase in Gunny-bags is due to working of Rice Mill late in this year.	

Decrease.

Firewood	839
Decrease in Firewood is due to less import at Canning.	
Hay	1,220
Decrease in Hay is due to less demand in Calcutta.	
Paddy	75
Decrease in Paddy is trifling.	
Sundries	447
Decrease in Sundries is due to less demands at stations.	

Calcutta, the 13*th September* 1881. R. G. Mookrjee, *Manager.*

Nalhati State Railway.

Statement showing Increases and Decreases in maundage of Staples carried over the line during the month of August 1881, *as compared with the corresponding period of August* 1880.

Staples.	1880. Up.	1880. Down.	1881. Up.	1881. Down.	1880. Total.	1881. Total.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Brass and bell-metal ware	47	.....	142	73	47	215	168	.....
Cotton	291	.....	424	.....	291	424	133	.....
Edible grain	616	678	1,767	696	1,294	2,463	1,169	.....
Piece-goods	462	.....	2,079	.....	462	2,079	1,617	.....
Silk-cloth and silk	.....	614	.....	1,202	614	1,202	588	.....
Seeds of all sorts	107	.....	928	1,404	107	2,332	2,225	.....
Sundries	715	412	1,875	815	1,127	2,690	1,563	.....
Wine and beer	148	.....	.....	.....	148	.....	.....	148
Salt	851	.....	155	.....	851	155	.....	696
Tobacco	.....	.....	78	.....	.....	78	78	.....
Charcoal	.....	.....	193	.....	.....	193	193	.....
Railway material	.....	.....	916	.....	.....	916	916	.....
Hides	.....	.....	38	3	.....	41	41	.....
Coal	544	.....	2,718	.....	544	2,718	2,174	.....
Sugar and Jaggree	103	.....	255	.....	103	255	152	.....
Total	3,884	1,704	11,568	4,193	5,588	15,761	11,017	844

Increase.

	Mds.
Brass and bell-metal ware	168
Increase is due to greater import by merchants.	
Cotton	133
Increase is due to greater import by merchants	
Edible grain	1,169
Increase is due to greater demand at Azimgunge.	
Piece-goods	1,617
Increase is due to greater demand at Azimgunge on account of Doorga Pooja.	

	Mds.
Silk-cloth and silk	588
Increase is due to greater demand down stations on account of Doorga Pooja.	
Seeds of all sorts	2,225
Increase is due to greater import by merchants.	
Sundries	1,563
Increase is due to greater import by merchants.	
Tobacco	78
Increase is due to greater import by merchants.	
Charcoal	193
Increase is due to greater import by merchants	
Railway material	916
Previously all material carried free, hence the increase.	
Hides	41
Increase is due to greater demand.	
Coal	2,174
Increase is due to greater demand.	
Sugar and jaggree	152
Increase is due to greater demand.	
DECREASE.	
Wine and beer	148
Owing to less demand.	
Salt	696
This is carried by the river unless on urgent demands.	

Calcutta, the 13th September 1881. R. G. MOOKERJEE, *Manager.*

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 3rd September 1881 *on* 1,504¼ *miles open.*

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	158,621	2,12,906 12 9	18,64,628 20	6,49,629 12 6	16,223 7 4	8,78,760 0 7	46,410½	137,405½	183,815¾
Or per mile of railway	.....	141 8 7	.....	431 13 9	10 12 7	584 2 11	.....	.....	.....
For previous 8 weeks of half-year	1,232,717	14,77,803 5 0	1,35,25,273 10	41,31,634 1 8	96,532 11 0	57,05,970 1 8	394,192	798,767	1,192,959
Total for 9 weeks ...	1,391,338	16,90,710 1 9	1,53,90,901 30	47,81,263 14 2	1,12,756 2 4	65,84,730 2 3	440,602½	936,172½	1,376,774¾
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	137,244½	1,72,904 13 6	12,92,183 10	4,05,124 5 6	11,097 15 3	5,89,037 2 3	46,806	78,171	124,977
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	114 11 5	.....	268 12 7	7 4 10	390 12 10	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,268,933	15,10,778 4 11	1,29,04,357 30	38,21,129 6 6	1,67,249 7 11	54,99,157 3 4	449,674	729,249	1,178,923

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 27th August 1881 *on* 171¾ *miles open.*

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Total Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	32,460½	19,833 0 0	3,69,970 0	1,27,680 0 0*	283 0 0	1,47,796 0 0	5,766½	12,728	18,494½
Or per mile of railway	189	115 7 7	2,154 5	743 6 6	1 10 4	860 8 5	.....	.....	.....
For previous 8 weeks of half-year	311,194	1,88,237 0 0	20,41,959 0	6,10,817 0 0	2,081 0 0	8,01,135 0 0	42,167	69,003½	111,170½
Total for 9 weeks ...	343,654½	2,08,070 0 0	24,11,929 0	7,38,497 0 0	2,364 0 0	9,48,931 0 0	47,933½	81,731½	129,664¾
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	43,603½	22,157 0 0	2,84,497 0	1,01,733 0 0	493 0 0	1,24,383 0 0	5,689½	10,511½	16,201
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	254	129 0 1	1,656 18	592 5 4	2 14 0	724 3 5	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	369,441	1,78,115 0 0	20,06,086 0	5,96,736 0 0	3,250 0 0	7,78,101 0 0	48,150¾	72,749	120,899¾

* Rs. 150 included on account carriage of Revenue stores.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 3rd September 1881 *on* 171¾ *miles open.*

		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	34,675	24,430 0 0	3,65,100 0	*1,26,700 0 0	1,248 0 0	1,52,378 0 0	5,797½	12,350¾	18,148
Or per mile of railway	202	142 3 10	2,125 31	737 11 2	7 4 3	887 3 3	.....	.....	.....
For previous 9 weeks of half-year	343,691	2,08,359 0 0	24,11,929 0	7,41,606 0 0	2,307 0 0	9,52,272 0 0	47,933½	81,731½	129,664¾
Total for 10 weeks ...	378,366	2,32,789 0 0	27,77,029 0	8,68,306 0 0	3,555 0 0	11,04,650 0 0	53,731	94,081¾	147,812¾
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	31,895	21,710 0 0	2,70,383 0	98,686 0 0	709 0 0	1,21,105 0 0	5,689½	10,371¾	16,061¼
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	186	126 6 6	1,574 11	574 9 5	4 2 0	705 1 11	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	341,336	1,99,825 0 0	22,76,469 0	6,95,422 0 0	3,959 0 0	8,99,206 0 0	53,840½	83,120¾	136,961

* Rs. 160 included on account carriage of Revenue stores.

BENGAL PROVINCIAL RAILWAYS.

Weekly Statement of Traffic Receipts. No. 29.

Latest return received.	Name of Railway.	Length open.	Receipts for Week ending		Total Receipts from 1st January		Total increase in 1881.	Total decrease in 1881.	Percentage increase or decrease.
			31st July 1880.	30th July 1881.	To 31st July 1880.	To 30th July 1881.			
1881.		Miles.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	
30th July ...	Northern Bengal ...	230	26,729 0 0	31,211 0 0	8,39,098 0 0	9,22,005 0 0	82,907 0 0	.....	+10
30th „ ...	Tirhoot	82	6,607 0 0	8,131 0 0	3,19,064 0 0	3,51,765 0 0	32,701 0 0	.....	+10
6th August ...	Patna-Gya	57	4,753 0 0	7,195 0 0	2,52,819 0 0	2,77,036 0 0	24,217 0 0	.....	+10
13th „ ...	Calcutta and South-Eastern	28	3,895 0 0	4,213 0 0	83,720 0 0	93,112 0 0	9,392 0 0	.....	+11
6th „ ...	Nalhati	27¼	870 0 0	870 0 0	45,204 0 0	39,276 0 0	.....	5,928	−13
	Total ...	424¼	42,854 0 0	51,620 0 0	15,39,905 0 0	16,83,194 0 0	1,43,287 0 0	.....	+ 9

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RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE SALT DEPARTMENT DURING THE YEAR 1880-81.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT—MIS. REVENUE.

Calcutta, the 15th September 1881.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

The report of the Board of Revenue on the Administration of the Salt Department during the year 1880-81.

As noticed in the Lieutenant Governor's Resolution of last year, the salt revenue for the period then under review showed an improvement of Rs. 4,58,708 after the fall caused by the reduction of duty in 1878. This improvement has not been maintained; and though the net decline shown by the figures is only Rs. 1,48,633 as compared with last year, this result has been attained by a large, and to some extent accidental, decrease in the charges of the department. The receipts fell from Rs. 2,47,40,617 to Rs. 2,39,82,429, the decline in the receipts from duty being Rs. 7,89,593. The rent of bonded warehouses increased by Rs. 47,391, while the miscellaneous revenue was lower by Rs. 15,986. The total reduction in charges compared with the charges of the preceding year amounted to Rs. 6,09,555, of which Rs. 86,124 were due to the transfer of the Inland Customs establishment, Behar, to the Commissioner of Inland Customs, and Rs. 14,973 to the reduction in the establishment of the Sulkea Golahs. Under the head of Refunds there was an increase of Rs 1,02,590. The chief cause, however, of the reduction in the charges of the year is the short payments of compensation made under the conventions with the French Government. The amounts annually payable to that Government under the conventions of 1815 and 1839 come to Rs. 4,46,666; but full payment is frequently not taken in the year in which it falls due,

and an unequal burden is consequently thrown upon the revenues of different years, *e.g.* the payments on this account amounted in 1878-79 to Rs. 1,26,500, in 1879-80 to Rs. 6,59,000, and in the year under review to Rs. 20,000 only. Excluding from the figures for both years accidental inflations and accidental reductions of charges, the result still shows a net decrease of revenue in the year under review of about eight lakhs of rupees. Looking, however, to the fact that the year closed with a much larger stock than usual, it is possible that this decrease in revenue is properly attributable rather to short clearances towards the end of the year than to any other more permanent cause. It is impossible to judge of the increase or decrease of the consumption of salt by taking the figures of any individual year, the only real test is to take a series of years in groups. One year frequently suffers by large clearances at the end of the previous year of salt which is consumed months later.

2. The year under review commenced with a stock of 13,28,348 maunds in the golahs and salt-works, and closed with a stock of 20,36,503 maunds. During the year duty was paid on 87,41,759 maunds, 54 maunds were imported free, and 34,251 maunds were written off as wastage, as against 94,84,219 maunds imported or manufactured during the year. The principal items for the two years are compared in the following table :—

		1879-80.			In stock at commencement of 1880-81.	1880-81.		
		In stock at commencement of the year.	Imported or manufactured.	Paid duty.		Imported or manufactured.	Paid duty.	In stock at close.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Imported salt	Calcutta and Sulkea ...	9,56,577	83,38,402	82,48,362	10,00,243	85,21,500	80,83,999	14,15,730
	Balasore	2,829	.....	.....	1,513	.....	10	1,503
	Chittagong	19,602	3,12,382	2,60,075	71,475	3,46,944	2,29,845	1,87,576
	Total ...	9,79,008	86,50,784	85,08,437	10,73,231	88,68,444	83,13,854	16,04,809
Manufactured salt	24-Pergunnahs	12,339	15,399	15,030	1 ,753	22,562	3,060	30,817
	Cuttack	14,970	59,179	42,307	30,589	59,159	44,397	43,994
	Pooree	1,69,089	2,51,981	3,10,999	99,886	2,81,422	2,42,073	1,35,071
	Balasore	86,343	1,75,024	1,42,880	1,12,889	2,52,632	1,38,435	2,21,812
	Total ...	2,82,741	5,01,583	5,11,216	2,55,117	6,15,775	4,27,905	4,31,694
	GRAND TOTAL ...	12,61,749	91,52,367	90,19,653	13,28,348	94,84,219	87,41,759	20,36,503

Of the total amount of salt (88,68,444 maunds) imported during the year, 68,95,508 maunds or 77·75 per cent. came from the United Kingdom. The importations from the Arabian and Persian Gulfs and Bombay were respectively 11,56,572 maunds or 13·04 per cent., and 5,93,493 maunds or 6·69 per cent., while the rest was made up by Italy (1·55 per cent.), Spain (1·17 per cent.), France (·75 per cent.), and Madras (·01 per cent.). The most noticeable changes as compared with last year are the falling off of 93,706 maunds in the imports from the United Kingdom, and the increase of 4,24,213 maunds from the Arabian and Persian Gulfs. The latter increase is said to be due to the cheapness of rice, which induced a number of ships freighted with salt to come for rice cargoes, and to a very large increase (3,10,374 maunds) in salt imported by steamers. One result of this large importation of Jeddah salt was that its price in Calcutta fell during the year from Rs. 76 to 50 the hundred maunds. Spain appears in the list of countries importing salt into India for the first time for six years.

3. The clearances of imported salt from shipboard, notwithstanding an increase in the sales of salt from bond, show a diminution as compared with the previous year :—

	1879-80.				1880-81.				Difference.		Percentage of difference.	
	Calcutta.	Chittagong.	Total.		Calcutta.	Chittagong.	Total.					
			Quantity	Duty.			Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity	Duty.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.		
Sales from shipboard ...	66,84,685	47,442	67,32,127	1,85,33,522	62,84,018	35,548	63,20,466	1,75,78,512	−4,11,661	−9,55,010	− 6·1	− 5·1
Sales from bond	15,63,676	2,12,633	17,76,309	44,86,869	17,99,080	1,94,297	*19,93,387	59,10,524	+2,17,078	+5,23,655	+12·22	+11·6
GRAND TOTAL ...	82,48,361	2,60,075	85,08,436	2,30,20,391	80,83,098	2,29,845	83,13,853	2,25,89,036	−1,94,583	−4,31,355	− 2·28	− 1·87

* This includes ten maunds cleared from bond at Balasore.

The high rates of freight prevailing in 1880-81 are assigned as the cause of the decrease in the sales from shipboard at Calcutta and the increase in sales from bond, as shippers were unwilling to sacrifice the chance of earning high freights to the possibility of realizing better prices for the salt by keeping it longer afloat. The Commissioner believes that the price of salt was higher at Chittagong than at Calcutta, and attributes to this the decreased sales at that place. The Board doubt the correctness of this view, and propose to call for a further report on the subject. The Lieutenant-Governor desires to be favoured with a copy of this report when received, and with any further remarks which the Board may have to offer. The increase in the sales from bond was confined to Calcutta. The clearances at Chittagong showed a falling off, owing to a decline in the demand for salt for Noakholly, Tipperah, Naraingunge and Chittagong. A scheme is now before Government for a system of transport of salt in bond from Chittagong to Naraingunge, and it is hoped that this may to some extent stimulate the trade.

4 The manufacture of excise salt, which last year showed a falling off of 82,811 maunds as compared with 1878-79, has again risen from 5,01,588 maunds to 6,15,775 maunds. With the exception of Cuttack all salt-producing districts show a very large increase, that in the 24-Pergunnahs and Pooree amounting to 46·5 and 44·35 per cent. respectively, while the outturn in Pooree is greater than last year by 11·68 per cent. The rise in the production of the Orissa districts is thus explained by the Board:—

> The increase in Pooree and Balasore is accounted for by the season having been a favourable one for the manufacture of salt, and by the endeavours of the manufacturers to turn out a quantity, the duty on which would be twenty times the cost of establishment, so as to transfer such cost to Government. In Balasore four additional licenses were taken out, which contributed to the increased outturn in that district, and the Commissioner also states that the manufacturers were induced to throw more energy into their operations under the apprehension that the labour at their disposal would shortly be drawn off by the demand for the Coast Canal work.

5. The increased manufacture of excise salt was not followed by increased sales. In this respect all districts show a falling off except Cuttack, of which the requirements are not fully met by local manufacture. The decline in the 24-Pergunnahs amounted to 12,000 maunds or 80 per cent., and is said to be due to the acquirement of a taste for the cheaper Liverpool salt during the year 1878-79, in which there was no manufacture. Considerable space is devoted in the report to an explanation of the reduction in sales of salt manufactured in Pooree from 3,10,999 maunds to 2,42,072 maunds, which the Collector at first attributed to illicit manufacture and to the introduction into the district of large amounts of salt from Ganjam of which no information is given to his office. The Board were disposed to doubt the existence of illicit manufacture on a large scale and to attribute the decline partly to the importation of Ganjam salt and partly to some 44,000 maunds having been kept out of the market owing to the attachment of the contents of three golahs. A further communication has, however, been received from the Collector which assigns as the true cause of the falling off the fact that the salt contractors on the Chilka lake have been holding out for a price of Rs. 3-8 per maund on the strength of the very small outturn both in Pooree and Ganjam, which has led then to anticipate the ultimate exhaustion of Ganjam salt. Some uncertainty appears to prevail in the Board's office as to the exact conditions under which salt is produced and sold in Madras, as it is not known whether salt, which has paid the Government duty, is freed from supervision in Ganjam, or whether the statement is true which was recently made in a petition that an allowance of 5 per cent. is made on account of wastage on all clearances of Abra salt. Efforts should be made by communication with the Madras Board of Revenue to ascertain correctly the state of affairs which actually exists.

6. The total sales of salt for consumption in the saliferous districts amounted to 9,81,137 maunds, and were 9,562 maunds in excess of those of the previous year. The increase was largest in Chittagong (14,237 maunds) and Backergunge (5,994 maunds). A slight increase was manifested in the 24-Pergunnahs, Jessore, and Noakholly, while Midnapore, Howrah, Cuttack,

and Balasore showed a decline. The falling off in Midnapore is attributed by the Commissioner mainly to the proximity of the Balasore district, whence it is said that salt can be purchased cheaply in small quantities, and to the decreased vigilance of the preventive police. The Board do not apparently attach much importance to the latter cause, as the decline was not confined to the manufacturing season, and they consider it unlikely that illicit salt should have been stored for consumption. There is not, however, so far as the Lieutenant-Governor is aware, any reason why the proximity of Balasore should have affected the sales of salt more in the year under review than in previous years, while the fact that no prosecutions were instituted during the year under section 5 of Act VII (B C.) of 1864 would seem to indicate a want of vigilance on the part of the police. There is much truth in the remark of the Commissioner of the Division that "it is invariably the case that in saliferous tracts, where people can make salt for themselves so easily, diminution of licit consumption means increase of illicit. Salt is not a thing that people can do without, as they can without spirituous liquors." The Lieutenant-Governor will await the further report on this subject, which has been called for by the Board. The decrease in Howrah is attributed to the reduction of 2 wholesale and 12 atrafee rowannah shops during the year. The prosperous condition of the people is assigned as the cause of the increased sales in Jessore and Backergunge, and has probably not been inoperative in Chittagong, though in the last-named district there is no doubt that, as stated in the Lieutenant-Governor's Resolution on the Divisional Administration Report, the main cause of the improvement is to be found in the successful efforts which have been made to check illicit consumption. The Commissioner of Orissa, looking to the fact that the decrease is most noticeable in the manufacturing season, believes that the falling off of 2,685 maunds in the Cuttack sales is "partly at least due to illicit manufacture, especially as it appears from the police report for the year that, notwithstanding the orders of Government to the contrary (see paragraph 22 of the Resolution on the Police Report for 1876), the Collector has continued to discourage prosecutions of cases where the manufacture is alleged to be for home consumption by poor people. The Collector quotes (he adds), in support of his practice, the Board's No. 860B of the 20th July 1880, but it appears to me that the orders of Government should have prevailed." If the Commissioner has rightly apprehended the Collector's meaning, it is clear from the explanation given by the Board that the Collector has entirely missed the true meaning of the instructions which he quotes. The Board hold, probably rightly, that when the consumption of salt in a saliferous thanna does not fall below five seers per head, there is no reason to suspect smuggling. A prosecution may be instituted in any case in which illicit manufacture, whether for private consumption or for sale is discovered, but the wisdom of granting a general power to institute such cases must depend on the efficiency and integrity of the local police, and the supervision exercised over them. Where the police is dishonest or insufficiently supervised the power is obviously liable to abuse, and such an abuse may not unreasonably be suspected where the smallest and poorest offenders are alone prosecuted. "The Board," it is added, "gave it as their opinion that wherever salt is illegally manufactured for exchange or barter, prosecution should be instituted, and still more so where it is made absolutely for sale, and that, if the magisterial officer before whom the case is tried will enquire fully into the facts of each case, and record these facts as bearing on the conduct of the police in each case, there is no great danger of oppression on the part of the police. It, however, too often happens that a batch of salt cases is brought before a magisterial officer, the accused all plead guilty and pay the fines imposed upon them, and there is no sort of record to show the real merits of each individual case." These orders merely accentuate the necessity for discrimination in the institution of cases and in the infliction of penalties, and are not, the Lieutenant-Governor considers, if intelligently read, capable of the misconstruction which would appear to have been put upon them in this case by the Collector of Cuttack. The Collector of Balasore believes that the falling off of 1,226 maunds or 1·9 per cent. in the sales for consumption in Balasore is merely nominal, as a certain amount of salt sold for consumption to the west of the Trunk Road was erroneously included in the statistics of last year. The Board are disposed

to consider the fact that the decrease occurred mainly in the manufacturing season as an indication of illicit manufacture. The point should be attended to in next year's report, and the doubt thereby solved. The sales are, the Lieutenant-Governor notices, largely in excess of those for 1878-79.

7. The number of seizures of salt was 684, showing an increase of 4·1 per cent. as compared with that for last year (657). The quantity seized, however, was 54·4 per cent. less than corresponding seizures of the preceding year. The 24-Pergunnahs and Jessore were the only districts in which the *number* of seizures showed an increase. In both the individual cases were trifling, the average quantity attached at each of the 326 seizures in the 24-Pergunnahs being under four seers, while in Jessore, if one case in which 300 maunds were improperly seized be excluded, the average was 34½ seers. The districts in which least judgment seems to have been shown in making seizures were Midnapore and Howrah, where maunds 4-6-6, and 2,575, respectively, were released out of maunds 8-22-14 and 2,578-14-4. In Chittagong, while the number of cases declined from 181 to 157, the quantity of salt seized (of which nearly one-third was released) fell from maunds 116-1-9 to 30-11-3. The vigilance of the police has now almost put an end to large cases in this district. No explanation is given of the great fall in the amount seized in Noakholly from maunds 2,738-13-12½ to maunds 10-17-15. The number of attachments in Cuttack fell from 107 to 45, while those in Pooree rose from 32 to 41, and those in Balasore showed little change. Judging from the quantity released, seizures appear to have been made with discrimination in all the districts of the Orissa Division.

8. The total number of prosecutions for breaches of the salt laws fell from 1,345 in 1879-80 to 1,054 in the year under review, the falling off being common to all the saliferous districts except the 24-Pergunnahs, Jessore, and Pooree, and most remarkable in Midnapore, Chittagong, and Cuttack. In Midnapore the fall from 210 to 122 cases is considered by the Commissioner to be due partly to the diminished vigilance of the police in checking illicit manufacture, and partly to the fines inflicted in the previous year on salt traders. The decrease in Chittagong is large, but corresponds, it is believed, to a large diminution in the amount of offences against the Act. Increased vigilance on the part of the police is assigned as the cause of the large number of cases instituted in the 24-Pergunnahs and Jessore, and doubtless this vigilance was stimulated in the former district by the larger rewards distributed. It may be here noted that the remarks contained in the Lieutenant-Goaernor's Resolution of last year have resulted in increased attention on the part of some magisterial officers to the necessity for granting proper rewards in salt cases to the police and to informers, but it cannot, however, be said that all Magistrates have yet fully recognized the importance of giving adequate rewards. In Howrah and Backergunge especially, the rewards disbursed have not been sufficient. Explanations have been called for from four officers whose names are given by the Board as to their apparent indifference to the instructions of Government in this respect, and the Lieutenant-Governor hopes that they will now see the importance of encouraging the police and others to give information of breaches of the salt law.

9. As mentioned in the Resolution of last year, a special report was called for from the Board of Revenue as to the restriction of the *rowannah* system. Owing to the necessity for consultation with all local officers concerned, the report was not submitted until after the close of the year under review. After a careful consideration of the Board's report, the Lieutenant-Governor has determined to exclude the Maslandpore thanna of the Contai sub-division from the limits of the protected area, but to make no change at present in the existing system in the Orissa, Chittagong, and Dacca Divisions, and in the Howrah and Jessore districts of the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions. The Board consider it possible to restrict the protected area in the 24-Pergunnahs district to some extent, but as this view is not in accordance with that taken by the local officers, a further report has been called for on the subject. The Government of India has recently expressed its approval of the orders passed by the Lieutenant-Governor in connection with this subject.

10. The quantity of salt bonded in the Sulkea Golahs during the year was 22,43,105 maunds as compared with 16,50,102 in 1879-80, and 12,81,730 in 1878-79. The following statement shows the amount in stock at the close of each of the last five years: —

	Maunds.
1876-77	37,12,165
1877-78	18,73,424
1878-79	9,46,385
1879-80	10,01,898
1880-81	14,25,702

The increase is mainly due to the larger quantities of Liverpool and Arabian salt bonded, the causes of which are alluded to in paragraphs 2 and 3 of this Resolution. The duties of Superintendent of the Golahs were amalgamated during the year with those of Superintendent of the Calcutta Preventive Service.

11. Paragraphs 49 and 50 of the Board's report, bringing to notice the good work done by certain officers in regard to the administration of the Salt Department, will be considered in the Appointment Department of this office.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. P. MACDONNELL,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL REPORT ON THE WORKING OFTHE CALCUTTA SHIPPING OFFICE FOR THE YEAR 1880-81.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT—MARINE.

Calcutta, the 17th September 1881.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

The Annual Report on the working of the Calcutta Shipping Office for the year 1880-81.

Continued depression in trade, and a reduction in the prices of official forms sold to ship-masters and others, have again caused a diminution in the receipts from the Shipping Office. An additional reason for this diminution is also this year to be found in the fewer numbers of discharge certificates which have been purchased—a fact which points to the more extended substitution of lascars for English sailors. The net profits of the year have been only Rs. 3,929-2-3 as compared with Rs. 5,086 in the preceding year, but it is satisfactory to know that increased unforeseen expenditure had but little to do with this result.

2. The management of the trust funds under the control of the Shipping Office has been on the whole satisfactory. Under these trusts the Shipping Master held in deposit either for remittance to men's families, or for payment to seamen themselves, sums aggregating Rs. 96,966, and before the year had closed he was able to duly dispose of over 93 per cent of that amount. The test of efficient administration of these funds is the promptitude with which the intentions of the depositors are effected, and the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to acknowledge that, judged by that test, the administration has been efficient during the year under review. There has been a falling off in the amount remitted by seamen to their families, but an increase in the deposits repayable to the men themselves. No reason is assigned by the Shipping Master, and perhaps no clear reason is assignable for the former circumstance; but the latter is due to the action of the Shipping Office in requiring British seamen discharged at Calcutta to deposit a portion of their wages as security against distress. The Shipping Master's action in this respect was judicious as well in the seamen's own interests as in the interests of the Government.

3. The success which has attended the disposal of British sailors' deposits, or of the estates of deceased British seamen, has been much less marked in the case of deposits of estates of native sailors. The results indeed are better than

last year ; 70 per cent. of the amounts deposited by some lascars and 31 per cent. of the estates left on death by others having been disposed of. The Lieutenant-Governor dwelt on this point in last year's review, pointing out the difficulty of identifying the men or tracing out their relatives, which is caused by the practice of shipping under assumed names so prevalent among lascars. Since then efforts have been made to meet the difficulty, and the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to learn from the Board that the agents of several of the leading Steamer Companies had before the close of the year, by consenting to note upon the agreements of their home-trade vessels the names and addresses of the next-of-kin of all native seamen whom they might engage, done all that lies in their power to assist the Shipping-Master in tracing out seamen's relatives. The Surgeon-General has also requested the Superintendents of Calcutta and Howrah hospitals receiving native seamen to furnish monthly casualty returns to the Shipping-Master. The Lieutenant-Governor has also recently suggested to the Supreme Government that provision should be made in the Bill now under consideration for the amendment of the Law relating to Merchant Shipping, insisting on the entry in the articles of agreement of the name, degree of consanguinity and address of the next-of-kin of each native seaman shipped. Should this proposal be accepted, it is hoped that the difficulty now experienced will be considerably diminished.

4. The number of seamen shipped during the year was 14,708, and of those discharged 13,120 as against 13,638 and 13,086 in the previous year. The excess of shipments over discharges is chiefly nominal, being due to men engaged during the year not having been discharged before its close. Of the total numbers shipped, lascars formed 67·1 per cent. and 70·9 per cent., British seamen 15·79 per cent. and 14·4 per cent., and Arabs 4·64 per cent. and 4·05 per cent. in the years 1879-80 and 1880-81 respectively.

5. The figures giving the number of desertions from British ships show some improvement as compared with last year, but the number reported (203) is still very high, and can only be accounted for by the leniency with which these cases are treated. The suggestion made last year to apply section 327 of the Code of Criminal Procedure in cases of desertions does not appear to have been adopted, but it has not been stated whether its adoption was urged in the Courts or not. On this point further information is necessary

6. The health of the European seamen was good during the year. In only nine out of 216 ships visited by the Health Officer were there serious cases of illness: and in only one ship out of the nine was there more than one seaman ill: No complaints were made as to food. At present the Health Officer has no power to order the destruction of food unfit for human consumption; but such a power is very necessary, and the Lieutenant-Governor has recommended that it should be given under the new Merchant Shipping Act. The health of native seamen has on the whole been satisfactory.

7. Boarding houses for native seamen were licensed shortly before the close of the year 1879-80 in the hopes of putting a stop to some extent to the practice of giving substitutes for seamen engaged, and the results have so far been satisfactory.

8. A case which occurred in 1878 at Chittagong drew attention to the want of power to deal adequately with the case of stowaways when put ashore at Indian ports, and the Secretary of State, at the request of the Supreme Government, procured an abstract of the various colonial laws and regulations in force on the subject. It appeared that special legislation had been undertaken in Mauritius alone, where an Ordinance forbids the landing of stowaways without the permission of the police, which is granted only under special circumstances. Enquiries were made from the officers concerned as to the necessity for any similar legislation in India, and the Lieutenant-Governor has recently submitted a report on the subject, which is now under the consideration of the Government of India.

9. As showing increased thrift and foresight, it is gratifying to observe that the sums remitted by money order by seamen to their families in the United Kingdom amounted in the aggregate to Rs. 24,247 as against Rs. 19,668 in the preceding year.

10. During the year under review measures were taken to prevent natives of India from being cast adrift at European ports in a destitute condition, as the

number of cases of this nature which came to the notice of the authorities of Strangers' Home for Asiatics in London was reported to be largely increasing. Sailors so cast adrift are of two classes—those who leave India on board British vessels, and those who engage on board foreign vessels. Provision has been made for the former in the new Merchant Shipping Bill, under which the agreement between the master of a ship and native seamen engaged in British India will for the future provide for the seamen's return to British India, and not as formerly to British India or any port which might be agreed upon. Certain suggestions have been also made to the Government of India for the more efficient protection of lascars on board outward-bound foreign vessels. Pilots in charge of those vessels have been ordered to call for the ship's articles, and if such lascars have not been shipped from the Calcutta Shipping Office, to detain the ship, reporting the matter to the Port Officer.

11. In accordance with the suggestion made last year, the Board's report contains a short account of the working of the Chittagong and Orissa Shipping Offices. At Chittagong 213 seamen were engaged through the office and 200 discharged, against 326 and 273 respectively in the previous year. The only funds kept in trust on account of British seamen are the deposit money on account of wages due to seamen in hospital or in jail, and the estates of deceased seamen. The whole sum received on the former account (Rs. 3,234) was paid over: on account of the latter Rs. 48 only were received, of which Rs. 19 had been under adjustment at the close of the year. There is also a small fund for the benefit of distressed seamen instituted by private charity, of which the closing balance was Rs. 139. This fund is used to meet exceptional cases, when a seaman's expenses cannot be charged to his ship, and some help is absolutely necessary to prevent his falling into destitution. Native Seamen's Funds do not exist, as the families of lascars shipped at Chittagong draw their allowances from the owners of vessels. It does not appear that moneys on account of deceased native seamen have ever been paid to the Shipping Master at Chittagong. No record was kept of vessels visited during the year by the Shipping Master, and from the explanation given, which the Board rightly consider unsatisfactory, it would appear that few vessels have been visited. The Lieutenant-Governor desires that more attention may in future be given to this subject. If the visits are conducted with tact and care, there is no reason why they should encourage frivolous complaints among crews, as the Shipping Master apparently anticipates. The report on the Orissa ports is too scanty to afford any real information. The transactions there, however, seem to have been few and unimportant.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. P. MacDONNELL,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

RE-DISTRIBUTION OF TONNAGE AMONG THE GRADES OF THE BENGAL PILOT SERVICE.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Calcutta the 19th September 1881.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

(1). A letter No. 1834, dated the 31st March 1881, from the Port Officer, Calcutta, on the subject of the number of pilots necessary to meet the requirements of the port.

A Resolution dated the 1st June 1881, appointing a Committee to enquire into, and report on, the question raised by the Port Officer, and on the distribution of tonnage among the various grades of the Pilot Service.

(2.) The report of the Committee, dated the 30th June 1881.

(3.) A letter No. 9108, to the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, soliciting sanction to certain changes in the strength of the Pilot Service.

(4.) A letter No. 2786, dated the 2nd September, from the Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, conveying the sanction of that Government to the Lieutenant-Governor's recommendations.

The strength of the Hooghly Pilot Service was fixed by Government in 1872 at 70 in all, of whom 56 should ordinarily be Running Pilots. Since that time, however, the circumstances of the port have considerably altered, and in the letter cited in the preamble to this Resolution, the Port Officer gave his reasons for believing that a reduction in the number of pilots was advisable in order "to allow each pilot a fair number of ships to give him a sufficient income." Accordingly, it seemed desirable to the Lieutenant-Governor that the question of the strength of the Hooghly Pilot establishment should, together with the closely connected question of the proper distribution of tonnage, be referred for consideration to a Committee consisting of the gentlemen noted on the margin. The Committee have submitted a careful report, the suggestions contained in which have, on the recommendation of the Lieutenant-Governor, received the sanction of the Government of India.

The Officiating Accountant-General.
The Port Officer.
A Senior Pilot (Mr. Daly.)
A Junior Pilot (Mr. Rayner.)

2. The assumption on which the Committee, presided over by Mr. Crawford, late Collector of Customs, proceeded, when recommending in 1872 that the strength of the service should be fixed at 70 members, was as follows :—

"Turning again to the statement accompanying Captain Howe's paragraph 33, already referred to, we find that to work 2,106 ships at the rate of allowing a pilot three ships a month, 59 running pilots would be required. With 2,000 vessels the average per month would be 166⅔, say 167 vessels. This, divided by 3, would give 55⅔, say 56, as the number of running pilots, which we consider would be the exact number required to work the shipping of the River Hooghly properly."

Later experience has, however, shown that an allowance of four ships a month, instead of being too much for each pilot, allows a wide margin for contingencies. During the year 1880-81, when 2,000 ships paid pilotage fees, 10 Branch Pilots piloted an average of 4·63 ships each per month, 35 Master Pilots an average 2·88 ships, and seven Mate Pilots an average of 3·3 ships. The past year is believed to have been a fair average one as regards the quantity of shipping visiting the Port; and 2,000 ships may be considered roughly as the number for which provision has to be made. Were this number, as regards arrivals and sailings, distributed regularly month by month, an allowance of 42 running pilots would suffice. Adding to that number three men required to command the pilot brigs, and an allowance of 25 per cent. for absentees on leave, &c., a total necessary strength of 56 men is arrived at. As in fact, however, it is found that the monthly number of ships visiting the Port varies from under 130 to over 200, the exact number of pilots requisite in order to provide security against detention of shipping at all seasons cannot be laid down with certainty. Fifty-six would clearly not suffice, and in the opinion of some of the Committee sixty would not be too many. But an immediate reduction to sixty would, if casualties fell below the average, prejudice the prospects of promotion of the leadsmen now in the service. The

Committee therefore propose that no present reduction be made in the number of pilots, but that after 1886 (by which time the last leadsman now in the service will in the ordinary course have been promoted) the number of pilots should be reduced to 60, and that in the meantime no steps should be taken to raise the force to its full strength. This suggestion has commended itself to the Government of India, and an intimation of the intention of Government not to increase the service above 60 will be given to future nominees. It must, however, be distinctly understood that Government, in the interests of the Port of Calcutta and the shipping frequenting it, reserves its right to increase or diminish the number in the service as may seem expedient at any time in consequence of fluctuation in the trade of the Port, and that the present intimation of its intentions must not be taken as a pledge that no further change will be made.

3. The sanctioned number of leadsmen is at present twenty, a number which, allowing no margin for casualties in the grade itself, will only just suffice to fill those vacancies in the higher ranks of the service, which may in the ordinary course of things be expected to occur. The Committee recommend therefore that the sanctioned strength should be increased to 25 leadsmen. This suggestion has now been adopted, but as that number is now actually employed, no present change will be necessary.

4. The present distribution of tonnage is that laid down in the Resolution of this Government dated the 18th August 1879, viz.—

		Tons.
Mate Pilots	up to	800
Junior Masters	,,	800 to 1,300
Senior ,, ...	,,	1,300 to 1,600
Branch Pilots	,,	1,600 and upwards.

As pointed out by the Committee, however, this distribution is subject to this qualification—that each lower grade can pilot vessels allotted to higher grades when the higher grade pilots are not available; and *vice versâ*, the higher grades can pilot vessels of lower tonnage when a lower grade pilot is not procurable. It is also qualified to some extent by the rule that a pilot bringing up a ship of even superior class generally gets an "application" for that ship down again.

The Committee have recommended an alteration in this distribution for the following reasons, which are reproduced from their report.

The average earnings during 1880-81 (which was a good average year) of each class of pilots (special pilots* excluded) were at the following rates:—

Branch Pilots	Rs. 1,293 per month.
Masters	,, 615
Mates	,, 318

There is no complaint before the Committee regarding the insufficiency of the earnings of the Mates: and even if there were, the Committee could not entertain it, seeing that such insufficiency could only be corrected by enlarging the tonnage allotted to, and thereby increasing the responsibility of the class of Mates, which is a step the Committee do not at present think advisable.

The Master Pilots complain that their income is less than it ought to be. They appeal to the Government order No. 32, dated 7th February 1879, which, for purposes of leave and other allowances, rules that a Master Pilot's earnings may be taken as Rs. 700 a month, and a Branch Pilot's Rs. 1,000; and they say that, with reference to the ratio these figures suggest, the actual income of each class points to the necessity of a re-distribution of tonnage whereby the income of the Masters may be increased. This can only be done at the expense of the income of the Branch Pilots, and as the number of Masters is nearly three times that of the Branches—three times the amount which under a re-distribution of tonnage would be added to the earnings of each Master would have to be deducted from the earnings of each Branch Pilot. In order to justly appreciate what (if any) re-distribution of tonnage ought to be effected, the Committee will in the first place enquire what would be the earnings of each class of pilot, supposing each class piloted all the vessels allotted to it under the present distribution. With a view to determining this point, attention is requested to the following statistics.

Last year (an average good year) the Masters piloted 129 ships of the Branch Pilot grade. The average pilotage of these ships may be taken at Rs. 250 each†. There were 29

* "We exclude special pilots because their earnings are in a sense fixed, and the object of this portion of our enquiry is to ascertain whether the fluctuating earnings of pilots other than specials give them a fair average income or not."

† The Committee have experienced some difficulty in determining what is a fair average for the pilotage of vessels over 1,600 tons,—the number of ships arriving in ballast, the point at which they take or dispense with steam, &c., being matters on which there is no certainty, yet which influence the assessment of pilotage. Rs. 250 per vessel either way was accepted as the most probable average.

running pilots actually at work (excluding specials) in the Masters' grade last year: consequently, each running Master Pilot made an average of Rs. 93 per month from piloting vessels over 1,600 tons. The average earnings of a Master Pilot being Rs. 615, it follows that from the pilotage of ships within the tonnage allotted to their own grade, the earnings of each Master Pilot was Rs. 522 per month.

On the other hand, the nine running Branch Pilots made each an average of Rs. 1,293 per month. Had they piloted the 129 ships which, owing to the accident of Branch Pilots not being on the spot, fell to the Masters, this average per man would have been raised to Rs. 1,590.

Now, the question is,—what would be the effect on that state of things supposing the Masters' allotment were, as they claim it should be, increased to 1,800 tons, and supposing they were allowed to take no vessels over that limit? We have it that 90 ships between 1,600 and 1,800 tons came into port and also left it: consequently, at an average pilotage of Rs. 250 per ship, the Masters would gain and the Branches lose Rs. 45,000 per annum—that would mean (looking to the relative number of Masters and Branches) an addition of Rs. 130 per month to the pay of each running Master, and a deduction of Rs. 416 from the pay of each Branch Pilot. The average income of the former would then become Rs. 652, and of the latter Rs. 1,175 per month.

That would be the case if the Masters were precluded from piloting any vessels over 1,800 tons, and if the number of vessels remained, as now, at or about 2,000 with the tonnage and draught we now find coming into port. But there is no doubt that the Masters would still get some vessels over 1,800 tons; Lieutenant Stiffe says they might get 40 such vessels—that is, 80 both ways. The Masters' representative, Mr. Rayner, thinks that number excessive: if we assume that they only got 25 vessels,—*i.e.*, 50 both ways,—that would mean (Rs. 250 average pilotage per vessel) an addition of Rs. 36 per month to the pay of each Master, and a deduction of Rs. 104 from the pay of each Branch. The average income of the Masters would then stand at Rs. 688 per month, and of the Branches at Rs. 1,071; and in all probability the net result would be that the Masters would not get less than Rs. 700 a month, nor the Branches more than Rs. 1,000.

The question is, would a re-distribution of tonnage producing that result be proper and equitable? In the opinion of the majority of the Committee it would not. The Branch Pilots of the Hooghly are men who, as a class, have arrived at an age when they have no longer the physical strength for continued work which the Masters have. They are men, however, unrivalled in their knowledge and successful discharge of highly important duties. Comparing the past and present financial position of the Masters, the Committee feel justified in saying that this knowledge has been acquired under pecuniary disadvantages from which the present Masters do not suffer. Therefore the Committee think that in any re-distribution of tonnage, regard should be had both to the inability of the Branches to undergo the same fatigue in waiting for ships at the Sandheads as the Masters, and to their justifiable expectations that, when Branches, they should be in a position of pecuniary independence. The Committee desire to preserve to the seniors in the service tangible privileges, believing that it is to the interest of the service and of the Government that this should be done. The juniors will in turn become seniors, and they would have just ground for disappointment if seniority (and proved merit) were no passport to superior advantages. If the Masters' tonnage be increased to 1,800 tons, and if the result of that increase be as shown above, then it seems to follow that the Branches will have to work incessantly to keep even their income of Rs. 1,000 a month from being still further reduced by the energy of their juniors. The Committee are therefore of the opinion that it is not at present advisable to concede to the Masters all they claim.

The Branch Pilots, with a spirit which the Committee are glad to acknowledge, are willing to concede to the Masters 100 tons. The effect would be to give the Masters *by right* 68 vessels (that is, 136 vessels for calculation of pilotage dues) more than they have hitherto been able to claim. Adverting to the calculations above, it will be seen that the result of this concession, if carried into effect, would be to secure to the Masters *from the pilotage of ships within their own grade*, an average monthly income of Rs. 620. But there is no doubt that, in addition, they would pilot ships of the Branches' grade too. The Committee believe it is a moderate estimate which puts such ships at 40 up and 40 down, or a total of 80. The financial result of this would be an addition of Rs. 60 a month to the income of each Master, which would thus be brought very close to an average of Rs. 700 per month. This would be the average for the grade of Masters, juniors and seniors combined. But as the Junior Masters' average income has been, and (quite properly) now is, under the average income of the Senior Masters, it is to be reasonably expected that under the proposed re-distribution the latter's average will be considerably over Rs. 700 a month.

If that would be the probable effect on the Masters' income of an increase of the tonnage of their grade to 1,700 tons, what would, *per contra*, be the effect on the income of the Branch Pilots? We have shown above (always on the basis of the port statistics for a good average year) that if the Branches piloted all the ships over 1,600 tons, the average monthly earnings of the running men would be Rs. 1,590 per man. The increase of Masters' tonnage to 1,700 tons would have an immediate effect of depriving the Branches of 136 (68 × 2) ships, and a consequential effect of depriving them of 80 more (40 × 2). The net result would be a reduction by Rs. 450 per month of the possible maximum of Rs. 1,590—

in other words, the monthly average income of Branch Pilots would be about Rs. 1,140. Such being the result to which the information before them leads the Committee, they are of the opinion that an increase of Master Pilots' tonnage to 1,700 tons is as much as can at prssent be justly demanded by the Masters. To such an increase the Committee think the Masters entitled, and they recommend that so much be allowed.

There remains the collateral question as to the distribution of tonnage within the Masters' grade to juniors and seniors. At persent, officers on promotion from the Mates' grade are for the first five years termed "Junior Masters," and are allowed tonnage concurrently with the Senior Masters from 800 to 1,300 tons. We think the superior limit of the Junior Masters may be raised to 1,350 tons.

The conclusions thus arrived at by the Committee have been accepted by the Lieutenant-Governor, and the Government of India concurs in this decision. Sir Ashley Eden accordingly desires the immediate readjustment of the present distribution of tonnage as follows:—

Mate Pilots	up to 800 tons.
Junior Master Pilots	800 to 1,350 ,,
Senior Master Pilots	1,350 to 1,700 ,,
Branch Pilots	1,700 tons and upwards.

The present tendency of the shipping in the port is towards a reduction under normal conditions of trade in the number of vessels and a corresponding increase in their tonnage. Should this tendency continue, it may be necessary to make a further redistribution of tonnage among the members of the Pilot Service. It must therefore be understood that the present scale is temporary and experimental only.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. P. MacDONNELL,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

LIBERALITY OF RAJA PROMOTHO CHARAN DEV ROY.

No. 425, dated Calcutta, the 17th September 1881.

From—C. S. Bayley, Esq., Offg. Under-Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, General Department,

To—The Director of Public Instruction.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 6898, dated the 3rd instant, with enclosure, reporting the offer made by Raja Promotho Charan Dev Roy to make over to Government securities to the value of Rs. 3,700 with a view to founding a monthly scholarship of Rs. 4 tenable for three years by one of the successful candidates at the Sanskrit Titles' Examination in any branch or branches of Sanskrit Philosophy (*Darsana Sastra*) who is desirous of prosecuting his studies in any of the six schools of Sanskrit Philosophy at the Benares College. The scholarship will be awarded by the Principal of the Calcutta Sanskrit College under your orders, and, as desired by the founder, no person will be eligible to receive it who is not a Bengali by nationality and a Hindu (irrespective of caste) by faith. Should the Sanskrit Titles' Examination be abolished at any future time, the donor or his representatives will be consulted by Government as to the disposition of the fund.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the offer, and desires that an expression of his thanks may be conveyed to the Raja for his liberality. The scholarship will be designated the "Rani Madhumati Devya Scholarship" in memory of the mother of the founder.

No. 6898, dated Calcutta, the 3rd September 1881.

From—A. Croft, Esq., Director of Public Instruction, Bengal,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department.

I have the honor to forward herewith, copy of a communication from the Collector of Jessore, No. 869G, dated 23rd August, transmitting copy of a letter from Raja Promotho Charan Dev Roy, in which he expresses his